

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

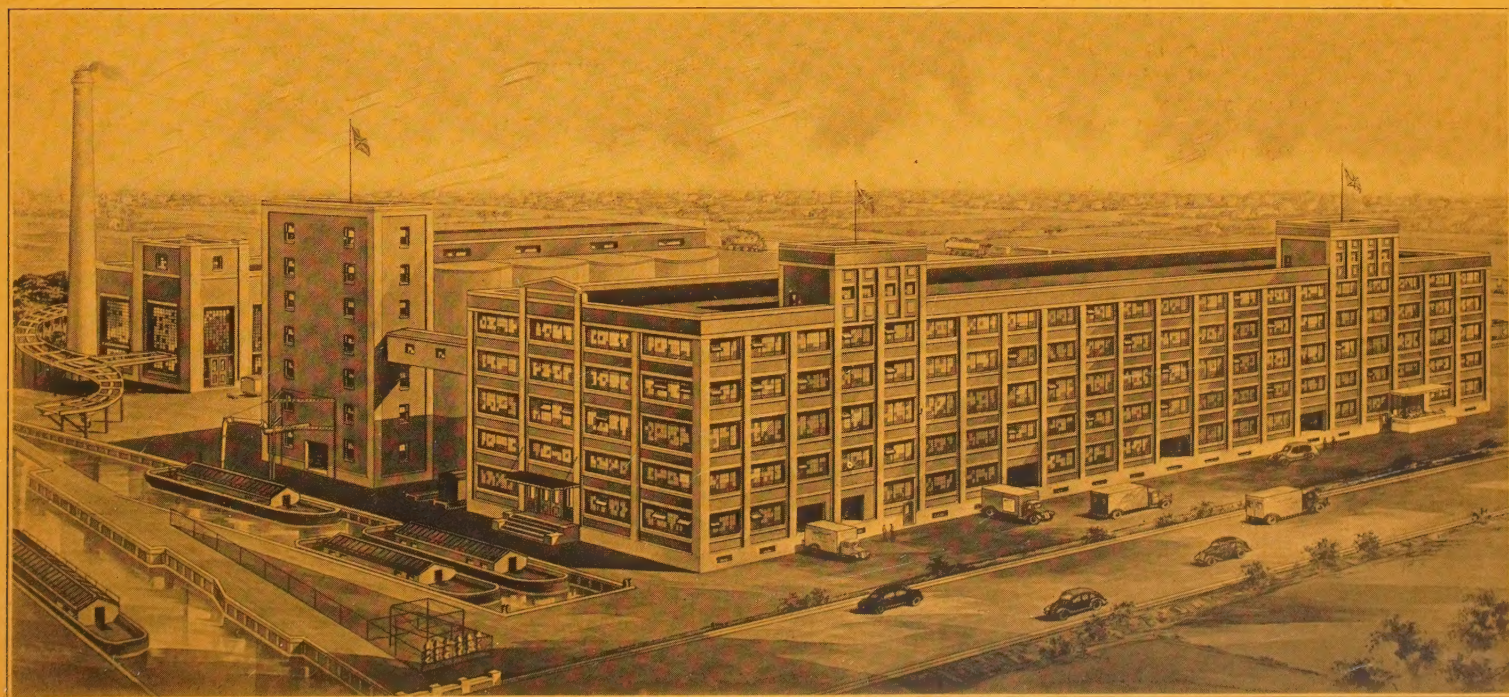
CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

Handling the New Crop
Safe Manlifts Required in Ohio
Sale of Wheat by Insolvent Farmer
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Chicago's First Car of New Wheat
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Wisconsin Seedsmen Meet at Madison
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Feeding Turkey Hens
Foreign Opinion of Government Meddling
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Sales of Feed in Indiana



Fine New Cereal Plant of the Kellogg Company at Manchester, England
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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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Burrus Panhandle Elevators, public storage-mdsing.
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.
Hardeman-King Co., grain seeds, feed mfrs.*
Henneman Grain & Seed Co., seeds and grain.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain-field seeds.*
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McKillen, Inc., J. G., consignments.
Provoost, S. E., grain and feed broker.*
Wood Grain Corp., consignments, brokerage.*

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Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.

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The Cleveland Grain Co., home office.*

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Transit Gr. & Comm. Co., consignments-brokerage.*

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Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
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Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., gen'l elvtr. business.*

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Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

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Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price-Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1884). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXXXI. No. 1. July 13, 1938.

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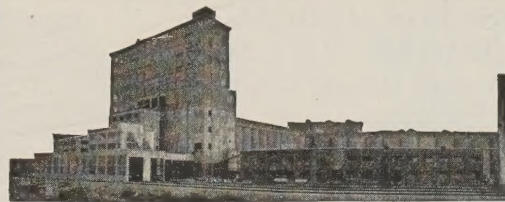
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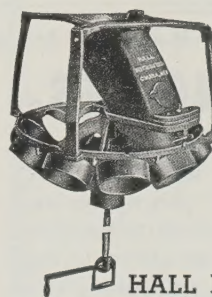
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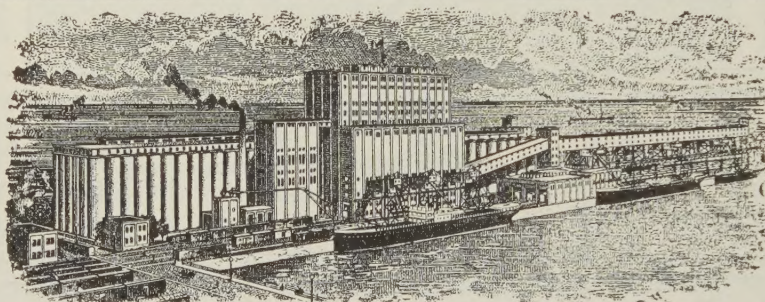
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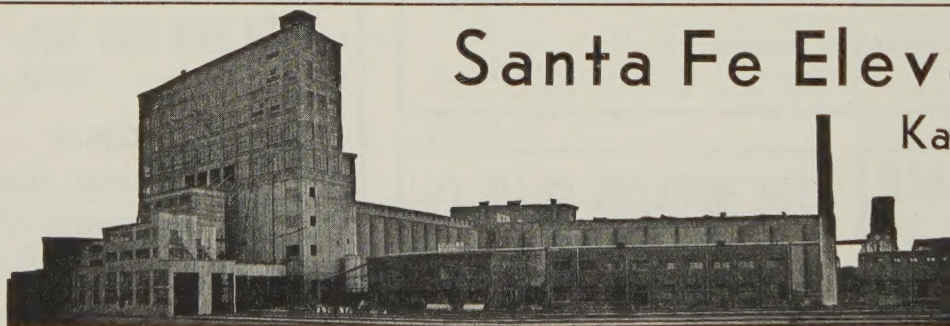
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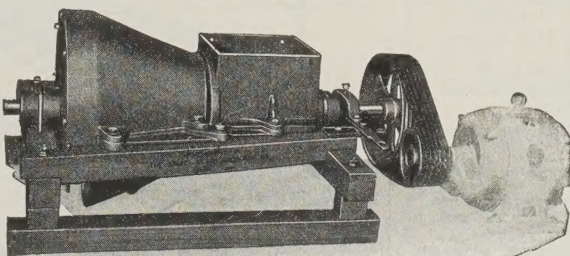
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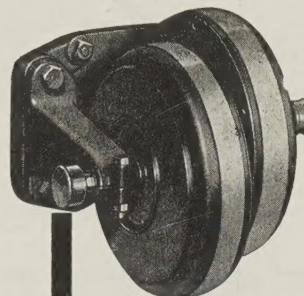
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IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

BALLOU, ILLINOIS, on Wabash Ry., grain and coal business for sale or lease; reason: wish to retire. Address 80L2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

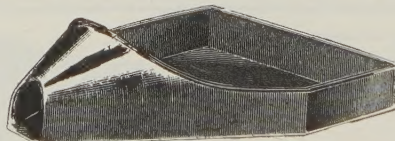
Some SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

GRAIN ELEVATORS FOR SALE—If you want to buy or sell, see J. J. McCormick for elevators and real estate at Logansport, Indiana.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

SAMPLE PANS



Formed by bending sheet aluminum, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of aluminum will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00; Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65, at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

NORTHWEST IOWA Feed mill with huller, grinder, and mixer; ill health. Ames Poulson, Alta, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED

WANT POSITION as manager, assistant manager or foreman in grain elevator. 13 years' experience in Ohio and Indiana in grain, coal and feed business. Address 81N8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WANTED—To get in communication with farmers, line or individual company desirous of employing thoroughly experienced elevator manager in all branches of the country elevator business. Steadily employed, but want change for good legitimate reasons, made known if you are interested enough to write to me. No bum and not down and out. Married, sober and thoroughly reliable. Can furnish first class references. Address 81N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

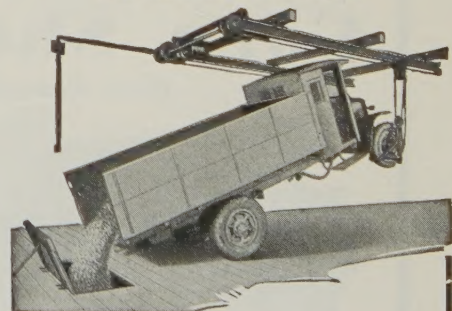
SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable. size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALL ABOUT—SOYBEANS—THE WONDER FOOD—Dr. Ferri's 64 page booklet, 35c post-paid. Modern Health Foundation, 1 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

McMILLIN TRUCK DUMP

For Electrical Power



A dump that fills all requirements. Capacity from smallest wagon to largest truck. Dumps from any length vehicle into one dump door. By adding extension will dump into any number of doors. Operating connections at each door. Can be installed in almost any driveway. Installation simple and very reasonable. All parts of dump in plain view above driveway floor. Vehicles can be raised to any angle for dumping. Can be stopped and started as desired. Under complete control. All-steel power unit completely assembled. Substantially constructed. No delicate parts. **SPEEDY, SAFE and SIMPLE** in operation.

Address

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 79N12, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Richardson Scale, Truck Dump, Feed mixer; Bargain. W. W. Pearson, Reynolds, Ind.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 79N14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 79N13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Surplus Mill and Elevator Machinery. Send your inquiries to White Sales Corporation, Scotts, Michigan.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 79N15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Rosco Ajax Oat Huller—good condition Fairbanks Scale 22x9, 15 ton, with type registering beam. Box 179, Sidney, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Rebuilt Attrition and Hammer Mills, Mixers, Corn Cutters, Engines, Motors, Etc. Weaver Sales Corp., Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—Feed Mixer, Cutters, Graders, Hammer Mills, Sifters, Reels, Complete Mills; ask for our Good Used list. T. A. McWilliams, 332 E. Ky. St., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—Clipper Cleaner-Truck Scales—Blue Streak-Papac-Jaybee-Hocking Valley and other hammermills—Rosco Oat huller—Vertical & horizontal batch mixers—corn cutters—attrition mills—Boss car loader—No. 3, No. 4 Monitor Receiving Separators—No. 5 Eureka—Complete equipment for mills and elevators. Box 179, Sidney, Ohio.

INVESTIGATE THESE BARGAINS—We offer Diesel as low as \$10.00 per HP. and gas engines \$5.00 per HP. saving now before moving equipment. Also compressors. All kinds. Diesel. Fairbanks Morse from 10 to 840 HP. Winton De La Vergne and many other kinds, 25 HP. and up. Generator units of all kinds. We erect and guarantee complete installation. American Power Equipment Co., 16100 Waterloo Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—15 ton 18 ft. Fairbanks scale with dial, also one 10 ton 16 ft. Dillon Scale Co., Dallas, Texas.

SCALES—Motor Truck, Warehouse, Dump, Tank and Hopper. Bargains, New and Used. All capacities. Shipped on 30 day free trial. Bonded Scale Corporation, Columbus, Ohio.

FOR SALE

10 ton 16x8' Howe Scale—no steel—\$115.00.
10 ton 16x8' Howe Scale—with steel—\$145.00.
10 ton 16x8' Howe Scale—no steel—\$120.00.
10 ton 16x8' Howe Scale—with steel—\$160.00.
5 ton 14x8' Fairbanks Scale with recording beam—\$55.00.

Quick Sale Wanted—All guaranteed—Have other bargains available. Address 81N2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS—GENERATORS**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

SEEDS FOR SALE

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Buro, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

WHENEVER THERE is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price engine which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.



From the Columbus (O.) Dispatch.
This Ought to Hold Him for a While.

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book

A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets of form shown, inter-leaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½" x 11 ins. **Order Form 62. Price \$1.40, plus postage.** Weight 3 lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

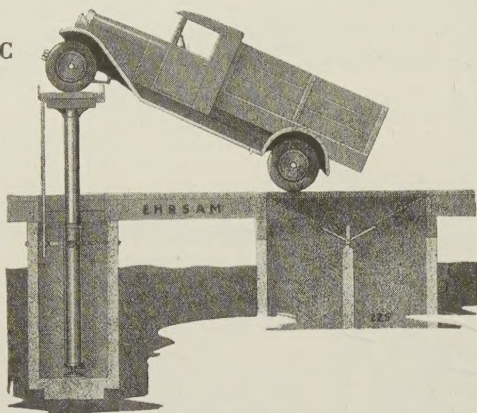
_____19			
Bought of _____			
Load of _____			
Price _____	Per Cwt. _____	Gross _____	Lbs. _____
Price _____	Per Bu. _____	Tare _____	Lbs. _____
Driver _____	on. off. _____	Net _____	Lbs. _____
			Net _____ Bu. _____
_____Weigher.			

(Three-Fourths Actual Size)

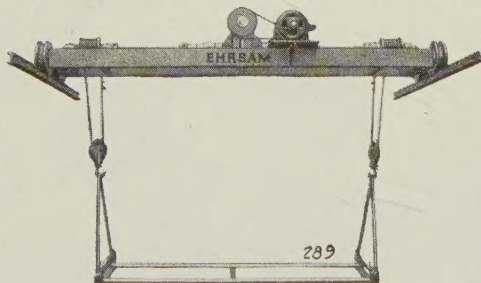
EHRSAM'S FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

PNEUMATIC TRUCK & WAGON DUMP

Heavy Rigid Construction, 6 feet 2 inches Lift, 10 - in. Steel Cylinder. Complete with Air Compressor and All Necessary Piping.

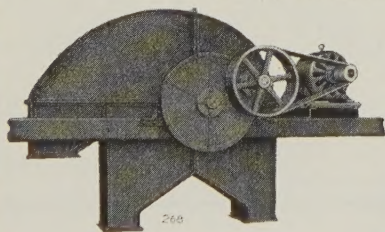


Fast—Quiet—Easy to Install—Absolutely Safe



OVERHEAD ELECTRIC DUMP

Equipped with either 3 or 5 H. P. Motor, Large Double-Flanged Track Wheels with Ball Bearings, Heavy Worm Gear Speed Reducer, Fool-Proof Operating Switch, Easily Installed, Made to Fit Any Driveway.



ELEVATOR HEAD DRIVE

Completely Enclosed Cut Spur Gears, V Belt Drive, Oil Proof, Dust Proof, Fire Proof, Cast Iron Housing, Differential Brake Back Stop, Roller Bearings used Throughout—Replace Your Present Drive Without Additional Expense.

ELEVATOR BOOTS

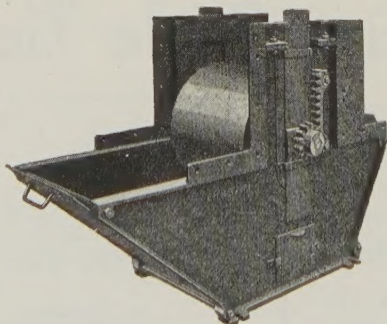
All Types and Sizes

Anti-Friction or Plain Bearing

Screw Take-Up or Automatic Take-Up

Non-Chokable Feature

Simple Installation



Elevator Cups and Belts, Cup Bolts, Flexible Steel Spouting, Distributors, Indicators, Power Shovels, Car Pullers, Manila Rope Drives, Screw Conveyor, Belt Conveyor, Pulleys, Gears, Sprockets, Clutches, Bearings, Plain and Anti-friction. Ask for catalogs.

We carry a Complete Line of Grain Elevator Equipment for immediate shipment from our Centrally Located Plant.

The J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.

ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

Chicago Sales Representative

W. H. Kent, 549 W. Washington Blvd.

To Prevent MIDSUMMER FIRES check this list!

Records show that the average monthly Mill and Elevator fire loss reaches its peak in July and August. Help better the record by doing these things—

1. Keep dry grass and rubbish cleaned from premises.
2. Replace broken windows and re-nail loose siding.
3. Keep shafting lined up and worn bearings repaired.
4. Oil every bearing regularly and carefully. "Hot Box" is the cause of many fires and a bad hazard at closing time.
5. Inspect every bearing and tire house before closing. Pull the electric entrance switch at night.
6. Watch the careless smoker. He has no right to jeopardize your property and your job.

**FREE
FIRE
PREVENTION
POSTER**

Help to Prevent Fires by tacking up this 11x14 poster where every employe can see it. Free—as many as you need. Write to

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

Dept. of Association of Mill and Elevator Mutual Insurance Companies

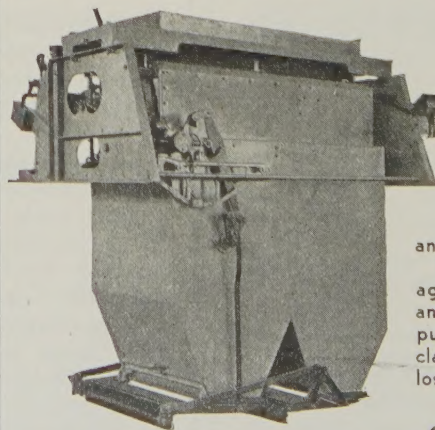
400 W. MADISON STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ARE YOU PAID FOR ALL GRAIN SHIPPED?

Load cars or trucks with the

RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC GRAIN SCALE



which gives machine - perfect accuracy—is not subject to human errors—gives a printed record for each load—costs least to install, operate and maintain.

Protects you against "jacking" and provides indisputable proof for claim in event of loss in transit.

Write for
Catalog 1219-G

RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 13, 1938

DAMP combined wheat being received at many country stations is disclosing an attractive opportunity for profitable drying to the delight of foresighted elevator owners.

THE GRAIN BELT Liberty League is organizing new chapters in different sections of the Grain Belt in hope of protesting vigorously against the unfair acreage allotment. The farmers prefer to be free of all bureaucratic domination.

GRAIN BUYERS who are operating their elevators twenty hours a day to take in the new wheat being rushed to market now wish they had installed 5,000 bushel legs, so they could load an occasional car as well as elevate each day's heavy receipts to bins.

COUNTRY elevator operators handling less than half a million bushels a year cannot afford to buy wheat on a three-cent margin. Many tried it on the last crop to their sad disappointment. Experienced dealers know that grain bought right is half sold.

THE COUNTRY grain buyer who persists in cultivating cordial relations with his competitors is not perturbed by the loads which pass by his office.

WHY ARE wheat growers selling so little and storing so much of their new crop? Is the government's promise of easy loans making speculators of all the growers?

FORTUNATE indeed is the elevator owner who keeps his plant in a condition that enables him to obtain a policy in any of the grain and mill mutual insurance companies.

THE LARGE number of improvement news items appearing in this number shows that most elevator owners are confident their plants will be kept busy notwithstanding the discouraging reports.

ANOTHER devaluation of the dollar is impending if the quotations on the pound sterling are any guide. Such action by Washington should make it easier and cheaper for foreigners to buy United States wheat.

INACCURATE government wheat forecasts are credited by an influential Kansas newspaper with causing Kansas wheat farmers to suffer heavy financial losses; but during June it was not so much the uncertainty of all forecasting as the change due to cold and wet weather that reduced the yield.

CUSTOMERS of brokers who ask detailed itemized summaries of transactions in the form required for income tax reporting purposes should realize that this is an additional service and that a charge is warranted, the brokers already being under heavy clerical expense to furnish the numerous reports of their own business required by governmental agencies.

STORAGE charges on government loan or insurance wheat should be borne by the grain, as in all other commercial transactions. If redeemed, the farmer should pay; and if forfeited to the government the government should pay and look to the borrower for reimbursement. Before taking in any wheat subject to such liens the warehouseman should have some written statement of the conditions under which stored, if not customary.

THE TARIFF imposing a charge of \$2.80 per car for grain doors and their installation between industries in the Chicago district, is fortunately under suspension by both the Illinois and Indiana Commissions. No charge whatever is made for this service at Minneapolis on shipments to Duluth; and it is hoped that the Chicago Board of Trade will be successful in its present proceeding before the Interstate Commission attacking this discriminatory charge.

BURGLARS are becoming such regular midnight visitors at isolated country elevators the property must be protected with heavier bars and locks if the marauders are to be kept out.

AN OVERDRAFT has never been known to delight a receiver. If you do not trust your favorite receiver better forget him and select another. It never pays to insult your own receiver or commission merchant.

FEED merchants will not add hen-house radios to their side lines, although a radio manufacturer quotes a New Jersey poultryman as testifying egg production had increased 20 per cent after installing a radio in each of his battery houses.

THE PROBLEM of cotton, grown so largely for export, defies solution by acreage reduction, loans or largess. What makes the situation more puzzling is the fact that the United States has no monopoly in world cotton production.

WHENEVER you improve your grain weighing or handling facilities it will pay well to hold a grand opening and send a special invitation to each farmer of your territory. It always draws a crowd and increases the sales of feeds.

IT WAS the unanimous conviction of all the weevil and moths attending the recent carnival in Washington that every effort should be made to promote the early adoption of Uncle Henry's ever-normal granary plan. The longer the grain is stored in dark, dirty barn bins fewer will be the hungry bugs.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who are willing to store premium wheat for the Crop Insurance Administration owe it to themselves to charge a fair fee for the service. An elevation fee should be charged both in and out. Each service will no doubt be on the order of a different owner, and the storage charges should follow the grain, as they cannot be computed until the grain is removed. Farmers' applications for insurance on the crop of 1939 will not be accepted after August 15th.

GRAIN BUYERS everywhere need to exercise extra caution in the purchase of seed or grain from farmers who have been financed by government loans. Recently twelve men were arrested near Helena, Arkansas, on charges of conspiring to defraud the government in connection with Farm Credit Administration feed and seed loans. While the total amount involved was not much in excess of \$3,000, the crime of misrepresentation and forgery presents criminal offenses that will no doubt send several of the culprits to the penitentiary and it may involve an established grain dealer. This should induce every grain buyer to exercise greater caution in buying from strangers.

GROUP MEETINGS have proved so effective in smoothing out local controversies and maintaining harmonious relations, elevator operators are attending regularly and deriving most satisfactory benefits. All the abuses and bad practices of the country grain business can not be corrected in a season, but through earnest cooperation of all interested conditions can be greatly improved.

RECENT threshing results in the wheat fields of the winter wheat belt convinced Congress that acreage is not the controlling factor in production so it enacted a law directing the autocrats of the Department of Agriculture to fix the wheat acreage for 1939 at not less than 55,000,000 acres. Jack Frost, black rust and the weather pay no attention to the area planted, but they have control over the yield of grain gathered.

OVERLOADED bins of insecure grain storehouses continue to give way and several have recently permitted their contents to spread all over the surrounding landscape. Weak foundations have always been a troublesome cause of failing bin walls. An occasional inspection of both walls and foundations would help to prevent bursting, which results generally at a time when the new crop is moving to market and every elevator needs every inch of storage space.

THE MEMPHIS, Michigan, elevator manager went home to lunch recently without locking his safe and his cash box, with the result that a covetous visitor pried open a grain chute and got into the office, making away with \$312.00—an expensive lunch. So many sharp hawks are watching for an opportunity to make away with the earnings of others, it is all important that cash, particularly, be safeguarded every hour of the day and night. The secure locking of doors and windows has always proved a most profitable precaution for the isolated elevator and is more needed today than ever.

FEED DEALERS everywhere will profit by keeping in mind the disclosure made at the recent Ohio meeting of the tendency of veterinarians to place all the blame for livestock troubles which they are unable to diagnose correctly on the feed. According to the inspectors of the Ohio feed department, many of these wiseacres have not had sufficient practice in investigating the ills of either poultry or other livestock, so in their eagerness to establish some standing with the owners must give a positive explanation for the trouble, so put it all at the door of the feed dealer. Feed dealers generally are giving more conscientious study to the feed needs of livestock than most of the veterinarians, so that dealers who are posted will readily refute the charges of the incompetent practitioners.

THE INCREASE of 10,000,000 bushels in the Chicago open wheat interest since July 1 indicates that the grain futures market is functioning as efficiently as ever in furnishing buyers for the hedges resulting from the heavy early July carload arrivals. The heavy sales failed to depress the price to the May low, from which level the price has risen several cents per bushel.

THE COB burner chute of an Illinois elevator is charged with having helped fire to pass from the cob burner to the elevator cupola recently, with the result that elevator employees working on the top floor were blinded by the smoke and badly injured by falling into an open top bin. One employee will probably lose an eye as the result of burning by acid from a fire extinguisher. All of this trouble is traceable right back to a cob burner without a cut-off valve, which could be installed for a few dollars. Compensation insurance may help to pay the hospital expenses of the sufferers, but a cut-off valve properly installed would have prevented the fire and the suffering.

BUROCRATIC attempts to exercise snap judgment in harassing business men have been nipped in the bud by the Supreme Court holding that the procedure of the Sec'y of Agriculture was "vitally defective" in the case of Kansas City live stock marketing agencies. The Sec'y admitted he had merely "dipped into" the 11,000 pages of testimony, and had issued the order after reading a summary of briefs and after conferring with his subordinates who had "sifted and analyzed the evidence." The Supreme Court insists upon a fair and open hearing, and the defendants are entitled to an opportunity to examine the governmental findings. One can hardly be expected to answer the charges against him until he knows what they are.

SEED DEALERS generally are very cautious about permitting bags stenciled with their name and address to pass into the control of unknown and irresponsible truckers who travel from state to state peddling seeds of which they have little knowledge. One wholesaler, addressing the Ohio dealers recently, disclosed the predicament of an elevator operator who sold seed to a nomadic merchant without removing his name and address from the bag. The trucker, through the aid of misrepresentation, sold the seed to a distant retailer without disclosing his name or address. When careful inspection of the bagged seed proved the worthlessness of the contents, the buyer went back to the dealer whose name decorated the container and collected the money he had invested in the trash, although the seed may have been quite different from what the regular established dealer had sold to the traveling trucker.

CLEAR CONCISE written contracts covering the sale and delivery of farmers grain leave no room for misunderstandings, while oral contracts promote honest differences, disputes, expensive lawsuits and loss of business.

THE COUNTRY elevator operator by keeping his house open the year around provides a ready market for the farmer's grain in any quantity the producer desires to sell, but he must hold his purchase until he accumulates enough to load a car regardless of the vacillations of the market. If he continues to keep an open market the year around for grain in small lots and to sell it in carlots then he performs a real service for both the producer and the central market buyer who can not afford to buy grain in small dribbles. The irresponsible truckers have taken most of the transportation of livestock from the railroads and doubtless will grab a lion's share of the transportation of grain unless the rail carriers awake and reduce their freight rates to a figure which will drive the trucks off the highways.

Safe Manlifts Required in Ohio

After many conferences and discussions with the Ohio Industrial Commission and long drawn-out hearings, the organized grain trade of the Buckeye State is now recommending in the interests of safety the installation of manlifts required under the new regulations of the Commission.

The sealing of the old style manlifts which failed to comply with the Commission's regulations brot the elevator operators' attention to the hazardous device so that grain dealers promptly remedied the defects proscribed and all are now riding up and down more safely.

While it is unusual and unfair for any commission to make new regulations for any industry without previous notice and public hearings, the desired result has finally been attained after many vexatious conferences.

SUCCESS

Comes in Cans
not Can'ts

If you say, I "Can"
you Will
If you say, I "Can't"
you Wilt.

Handling the New Crop

Weather conditions throughout many parts of the winter wheat belt have greatly interfered with the early gathering of new wheat and resulted in the quick marketing of much damp wheat, which is difficult to handle through an elevator not equipped with modern drying facilities. The new crop presents so many difficult problems to the grain buyer, he needs to exercise great caution else his early purchases will surely net him a most discouraging loss. The wide variation in the yield per acre is accompanied with a similar variation in the test weight per bushel and in the percentage of moisture content.

Then, too, much of the new grain is shrivelled, damaged by excess rainfall, and dirty. The grading schools held during recent months have done much to acquaint country buyers with the undesirable characteristics of wheat offered. Dealers so fortunate as to be able to identify quickly all the defects which earn heavy discounts should be able to reduce their losses on the early shipments.

By submitting samples of grain of doubtful value to central market inspectors, reliable grading can be obtained, often to the great advantage of the country shipper. Buying wheat of uncertain value on a narrow margin has been found extremely hazardous by venturesome dealers who hastily grab a lion's share of the grain offered.

DRAWING dust out of the elevator boots may help to reduce the dirt in the basement, but if a clean elevator is desired then suction must be applied at every point where grain is turned. A single application of a suction fan cannot be considered complete dust control in any grain handling plant.

Sale of Wheat by Insolvent Farmer

The Supreme Court of Nebraska on June 24 decided against the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, which had sought to attach 35 acres of standing wheat and 685 bus. in an elevator at Tecumseh, Neb., on an indebtedness of \$1,989 incurred by Arie Mulder on a farm mortgage.

Mulder carried a federal land bank mortgage on his farm and needing more money in 1934 borrowed \$2,400 from the land bank commissioner, who took a second mortgage. He foreclosed this in 1936, and in 1937 bought the land in at foreclosure sale. While Mulder was still in possession in the fall of 1936 he sowed a crop of wheat. The next spring he moved to Lancaster County. About the 10th of July, when the wheat was ripe, he returned to Johnson County, harvested the crop and collected the proceeds as it was hauled away. Five days later the farm mortgage corporation sued out a writ of attachment, alleging that there was still due, after it had taken his land, the sum of \$1,989, and that Mulder was converting his property into money to avoid payment of creditors.

The Supreme Court held that Mulder had a right to re-enter the premises to harvest the wheat he had sown when rightfully in possession; that it was a natural thing to market the crop from the machine, what might have been expected of any man in the ordinary course of business, and that there was nothing in what Mulder did to prove intent to defraud creditors. Mulder proved that he had mortgaged the wheat to secure Cornelius S. Mulder a debt owing him, and the court said an insolvent debtor may in good faith secure one creditor to the exclusion of others.

The Federal Mortgage Corporation claimed that in the application for the commissioner loan Mulder made an affidavit that proceeds of the loans had paid his indebtedness in full. The court says that was not a representation initiated by Mulder, but was one of the forms required before commissioner loans were completed. This was two years before the action was begun and before the debt sued upon was incurred.

Canadian mills ground 49,247,667 bus. wheat during the 10 months prior to June 1, against 55,102,133 bus. in the like period of 1936-37, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Kellogg's New Plant at Manchester

The rapidly increasing consumption of Kellogg products in Great Britain has been responsible for the construction of a new Kellogg plant in England. An extensive search for a suitable location for the plant was conducted and Manchester was finally chosen due to its strategic location in regard to both railways services and the Manchester ship canal.

The new plant, illustrated on our outside front cover built at a cost of 1½ million dollars, will employ between 400 and 500 people. It embodies the most recent developments in construction engineering and houses the finest and most up-to-date manufacturing equipment. It was designed and constructed by the John S. Metcalf Co.

The storage capacity of the grain tanks is one-half million bushels and the grain is shipped in quite largely by barges, that is, the grain is unloaded from ocean vessels over side into the barges and then up the barge canal into the private slip along side the Manchester plant and unloaded from the barges by means of suction tubes. The milling of the grain is the same as that found in any up-to-date grain mill in this country, in that the same type of machinery is used, some of it being sent from the U. S. A.

Beginning July 1 grain future trades are exempt from the tax of 3c per \$100 of valuation.

"The Canadian Wheat Board will be continued in operation this year pending the development of a permanent policy on government buying; the price will be fixed at which the board will buy this year's crop but the figure has not yet been decided upon by the cabinet; participating certificates will be issued to farmers who sell their wheat to the board," W. D. Euler, minister of trade and commerce, told the House of Commons June 30.

H. R. Tolley, agricultural adjustment administrator, on July 6 rejected appeals from northwest spring wheat growers for exemption from 1939 acreage reductions. Northwestern wheat growers had asked to be exempted from acreage reductions on grounds there is no prospective oversupply of hard red spring or durum wheat. Mr. Tolley declared that failure of producers of northwest spring wheat to reduce their plantings would "pave the way for a breakdown" of the entire wheat program devised by the AAA to reduce wheat surpluses.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for September delivery at the following markets for the past three weeks have been as follows:

	Option		Wheat															
	High	Low	June 22	June 23	June 24	June 25	June 27	June 28	June 29	June 30	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 4	July 5	July 6	July 7	July 8
Chicago	92½	68½	77	76½	76½	76½	77½	76½	76½	75	75½	74½	71½	73½	72½	72½	72	72½
Winnipeg†	87	73½	83½	83½	82½	84½	83½	81½	81½	81½	...	...	76½	78½	78½	79½	78½	77½
†Liverpool*	88½	79½	86½	86½	87	85½	87½	86½	86½	87½	86½	84½	83½	82½	83½	83½	82½	82½
Kansas City	88½	65½	72½	71½	71½	73½	72½	71½	71½	69½	69½	68½	66	67½	67½	67½	66½	69½
Minneapolis	100½	73½	85½	85	83½	84½	84	82½	82½	80½	80½	80½	76½	78½	78	78½	77½	80½
Duluth, durum	78½	60½	73½	73½	72½	72½	72	70½	70½	70	69½	69½	67½	68½	68	68½	68½	71½
Milwaukee	92½	69½	77½	76½	76½	78½	78	76½	76½	75½	75½	74½	71½	73½	72½	72½	72	72½
Corn																		
Chicago	64	54½	58½	58½	58½	59	59	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	59½	59½	59½	59½	61½
Kansas City	60½	53½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	56½	57½	56½	56½	56½	59½
Milwaukee	63½	55	58½	58½	59	59	59	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	59½	59½	59½	59½	...
Oats																		
Chicago	30½	25	26½	26½	26½	26½	26	26	25½	25½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
Winnipeg†	36½	32½	35½	34½	34½	35½	35	33½	34½	33½	...	...	33½	33½	33½	33½	32½	33½
Minneapolis	26½	22½	24½	23½	23½	24	23½	23½	23½	23½	24½	24½	23½	23½	23½	24½	23½	23½
Milwaukee	30½	25½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26	25½	25½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26	...
Rye																		
Chicago	69½	48	51½	52½	52½	53½	53½	52½	51½	51	52½	52½	51½	52½	51½	52½	52½	54½
Minneapolis	55½	44½	49½	49½	49½	50½	50½	49½	49	48	50½	50½	48½	49	49½	49½	49	50½
Winnipeg†	55½	49½	54	54	54	54½	55½	52½	52½	51½	...	...	50	51½	51½	51½	50½	53½
Duluth	53	47½	51½	51½	51½	52½	51½	51½	51½	50	52	52	49½	50	50½	51½	51	52½
Barley																		
Minneapolis	46½	40½	42½	42½	42½	42	42	41½	41½	40½	40½	41	40½	40½	41	40½	40½	41½
Winnipeg†	49½	45½	47½	48½	48½	48½	48	46½	46½	46½	...	...	45½	46½	46½	45½	45½	46
Soybeans																		
Chicago†	85½	79	81½	81½	81½	81½	82½	82½	82½	84½	85½	85½	83½	83	83½	83½	84	84½

*At daily current rate of exchange. †December delivery.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

68-Lb. Bushel Weight of Ear Corn

Grain & Feed Journals: If ear corn is taken in the fall at 70 pounds per bushel, do we have to deliver out 70 pounds to the bushel next spring?—Indiana.

Ans.: No, the Indiana law protects the holder to some extent against shrinkage.

Sec. 69-205 of Burns Indiana Statutes, Annotated, provides that a bushel of corn in the ear until Dec. 1 shall be 70 pounds, and after Dec. 1, 68 pounds, until the new crop comes on again.

For violation of this law by seller or buyer the penalty is \$10 to \$30 fine for first offense, and for third or subsequent offenses, \$100 fine and 30 to 90 days in county jail.

In Ohio, as provided in Sec. 64,180 of the statutes, the bushel weight is the same the year round: 68 pounds for ear corn, 42 for pop corn in the ear, and 45 pounds for shelled pop corn. The Ohio fine is \$100 or 6 months in jail; if a corporation, its president to be jailed.

Dust Explosion at El Paso, Tex.

Paul Kerr, and an employee, Bill Quesada, were grinding corn in "Paul's Flour & Feed Mill" at El Paso, Tex., at 3:30 p. m., June 11, when, according to Kerr, "There was just one huge gob of flame. It flashed under the ceiling of the entire first floor, igniting the stored grain in one end of the warehouse but only enveloping another part, leaving sacks singed but otherwise undamaged.

"I ran to the front office and called to my wife to telephone for the Fire Department," Kerr said. "When I returned the whole mill was in flames."

Within a few seconds of the explosion, flames were leaping from the upper story windows, licking the sides of four huge, cylindrical steel bins.

The loss of \$6,000 is covered by insurance, and the plant will be rebuilt.

Second Dust Explosion in Nashville

A few weeks after the dust explosion at the Purina Mills a second explosion in a grain plant occurred in the elevator of the Gillette Grain Co., Nashville, Tenn. Both occurred shortly after 4 p. m., the one in the Gillette plant at 4:20, June 14.

A few seconds after the first shock a second crash shook the ground with a roar like thunder. The first explosion was only in the central elevator shaft, but the second involved the whole plant. The top of one of the two 30,000-bus storage tanks went four feet up and then resettled.

The blasts were believed to have originated near the top of the 220-foot concrete head house. The force was so great, however, sheet metal siding on a loading platform on the ground was blown over box cars.

Steel casements in every window were ripped loose and twisted. Windows were broken and glass blown over the entire area.

John Polk, a negro, at work near the top of the elevator, was killed. He had charge of the scales. Two others in the building and one sitting on the loading platform, were burned. Twelve other negro workers who had left the building a few minutes before were in an adjoining shed 20 ft. from the concrete elevator.

Chief damages were to concrete and machinery in the elevator. An oat storage bin adjoining the elevator was thought to be on fire for a while, but firemen said they believed steam from the explosion, and not smoke, was

oozing from its top. There was no appreciable damage to the bin, according to Frank E. Gillette.

Indiana Discounts on Lower Grades

In the territory south of Indianapolis it appears that the trade will buy wheat on the 58-59 lb. basis of No. 2 with 1c premium for 60 lb. or better wheat; 1c discount on 57 lbs.; 3c on 56 lb.; 6c on 55 lb.; 10c on 54 lb.; 15c on 53 lb. and under that it shall be 5c per lb. discount for each pound. In addition to the discount for light weight wheat, will be 1c discount for 14.5% moisture; 2c for 15%; 3c for 15.5%; 4c for 16% and 5c for 16.5%. On smutty wheat the discount will be 1c to 2c discount on light smut; 3c to 4c on the medium and 5c to 10c on heavy smut. For excessive cockle 1c to 2c discount.

Present schedule of discounts north of Indianapolis for weight per bushel is 58 lbs. basis; 57 lb. 1c discount; 56½ lb. with 2c off; 56 lb. with 3c; 55 lb. with 5c and 54 lb. with 7c discount. Millers seem not to be interested in wheat less than 54 lb. in the near future. On the moisture discounts; 14 to 14.5% will take 1c discount; 14½ to 15%, 2c; 15 to 15½%, 4c and 16%, 6c discount.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Correct Your Fire Hazards Now

July and August are the Hot Spots of the year, not only as to average temperatures but in amount of fire loss to grain mills and elevators, according to figures submitted by the Bureau of the Association of Mill and Elevator Mutual Insurance Companies. Extreme drought, electrical disturbances, causing both lightning and static losses, and the high point of operations, all occur during those months.

During recent years The Mill Mutuals have made a special effort to enlist the active aid of mill and elevator owners and workers in a campaign against fires during those months. The results have been most encouraging, showing a marked improvement over former years. Still the average losses for July and August are the highest of the year.

The Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau of The Mill Mutuals, which has studied fire causes in mills and elevators for many years, reports that almost all such fires are preventable. The one thing necessary above all others for eliminating fires is the recognition by owners and workers that all fires are caused by something, and that something is too frequently the result of lack of knowledge or of carelessness.

No owner wishes to lose his property by fire. In this time of work scarcity, no worker wants his job jeopardized by a fire. Recognizing those facts, The Mill Mutuals are again putting on an intensive campaign against fire hazards. This is being done by advertising in trade papers, by direct mail letters, by fire prevention posters, and by direct contact through field representatives. It is hoped that all interested in grain handling properties will co-operate.

Any Mill Mutual office, or the Bureau of fire, will be glad to mail a July-August Fire Prevention Poster to anyone requesting it. These posters are suitable for bulletin board use and contain a number of valuable pointers on fire prevention. Other literature is available also, and will be sent promptly on request. Every property owner wants his men actively engaged in correcting fire hazards.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Sept. 26, 27. Tentative dates for Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Ritz Carlton Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

Apr. 2, 3, 4, 5. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Milwaukee, Wis.

A potato referendum will be held about Aug. 1, and, if two-thirds of those voting approve, regulations will be made effective to control the size and quality of potatoes sold.

The Majestic Flour Mills Co., Aurora, Mo., charged by the National Labor Relations Board with refusing to re-employ two men discharged for alleged union activities, claims that the N.L.R.B. has no jurisdiction, as the mill is not engaged in interstate commerce.

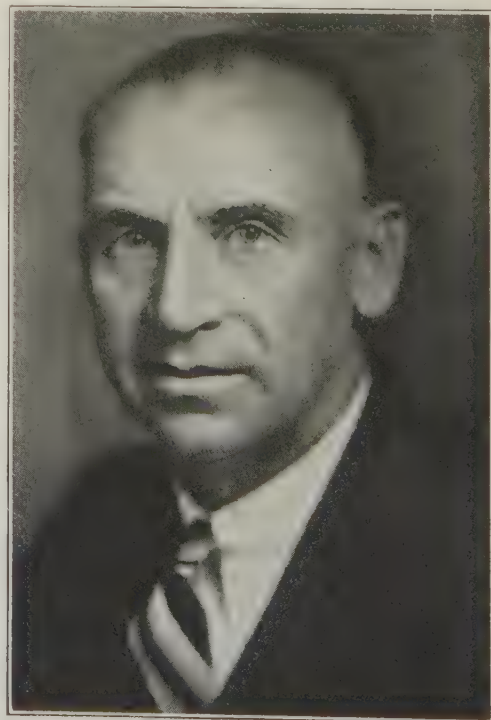
O. F. Bast Now on Own Account

Members of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n will be pleased to learn that their esteemed president, Otto F. Bast, of Minneapolis, Minn., has decided to go into the general grain business on his own account.

Mr. Bast has severed all his connections in the grain business, after 12 years association with the Brooks Elevator Co. as vice pres. and general manager, and five years with F. H. Peavey & Co., of Minneapolis.

In his broad experience Mr. Bast has been connected with the Purity Oats Co., American Hominy Co. and Bartlett-Frazier Co., and general manager of the Union Elevator Co., operating the Union and Belco Elevators at Minneapolis of 5,000,000 bus. capacity.

Associated with him will be Herman A. Jeub, for 25 years operating as the H. A. Jeub Co., and who will have charge of the futures end of the business. The new Bast Grain Co. has memberships in the Chicago Board of Trade, the Loop Board of Trade and Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, of which exchange Mr. Bast is a director.



O. F. Bast, Minneapolis, Minn.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Corn Exchange Will Hang Out Its Latchstring

Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated.—Naturally the Buffalo Grain Trade will expect rather a large number of visiting grain merchants both going to and returning from the Toronto Convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n and there is no better "stopping off place" than Buffalo.

The courtesies of our Exchange are most heartily extended to the delegates and their friends and you may be assured that they will receive the same cordial hospitality from our members that is always extended to the grain trade when visiting Buffalo.—Fred E. Pond, Secretary, Corn Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Competition and the "Call Rule"

Grain & Feed Journals: The evident difference of opinion between Board of Trade members on the advisability or policy of continuing the rule on bids for grain "to arrive" is simply a sign of the times.

The old-time grain commission merchant had a real task to perform and earned his commission in full, and then some, in the better price he got by hustling around in the interest of his country shipper.

In those days official grades did not mean much, with such words as "reasonably," "not good enough for," etc., there could be a spread of several cents per bushel in the price of grain coming within the same official grade. A shipper in those days who sold on bids by grade took the chance of giving away something that the commission man would save for him.

The wide-awake among the country shippers have been attending grading schools, and when they load a car of grain are not going to give away anything to the track bidder to arrive, at least not very much, for they can mix the grain down to the line, so why pay a commission man 1½ cents per bushel when the most he could earn for the shipper might be 1 cent, perhaps less? The more accurate the grading

the less the need of selling by sample.—Old Timer.

Desire More Government Supervision

Grain & Feed Journals: At the last meeting of the board of directors of the Toledo Board of Trade a resolution was adopted asking that the U. S. Department of Agriculture not only license grain inspectors as they do at present, but also that they license our grain samplers as well.

We, in this market, feel that the samplers taking care of grain or beans probably do the most important part of the inspection of a shipment, and that samplers should be licensed to the end that we may have even more uniform grading between markets than we have at present.

This change will necessitate an amendment to the Grain Standards Act, and therefore will probably take years to make it effective. If other markets do not like the idea, it would be interesting to read their comments.—A. E. Schultz, Secretary, Toledo, O.

Crop Insurance Storage Warehouse Requirements

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, thru its manager, Roy M. Green, announced June 25 that all warehouses licensed under the United States Warehouse Act to handle grain will be acceptable as "storage warehouses" for wheat reserves to be accumulated by the Corporation. The Corporation also may store its grain in warehouses other than those with federal licenses, if they have been recommended by the branch managers and the recommendations have been approved by the board of directors of the Corporation.

Wheat reserves of the Corporation will come from two sources: (1) Stored wheat turned over to the Corporation by farmers in payment of wheat crop insurance premiums, and (2) wheat purchased by the Corporation with funds

provided by payment of premiums in cash equivalent. Regulations provide that all wheat owned by the Corporation, with the exception of that grain temporarily held in "collection warehouses," is to be stored in designated "storage warehouses."

Charge for Hauling from Farm to Elevator

The consensus of opinion in the state of Indiana is that the expense of trucking grain from farm to elevator or mill be charged to the farmer, instead of performing this service free of charge.

The elevator operator's charge for hauling has been agreed upon as 2c per bushel on wheat.

If commercial trucks can and will haul it for less the farmer should be encouraged to arrange for the transportation of his grain thru that agency.

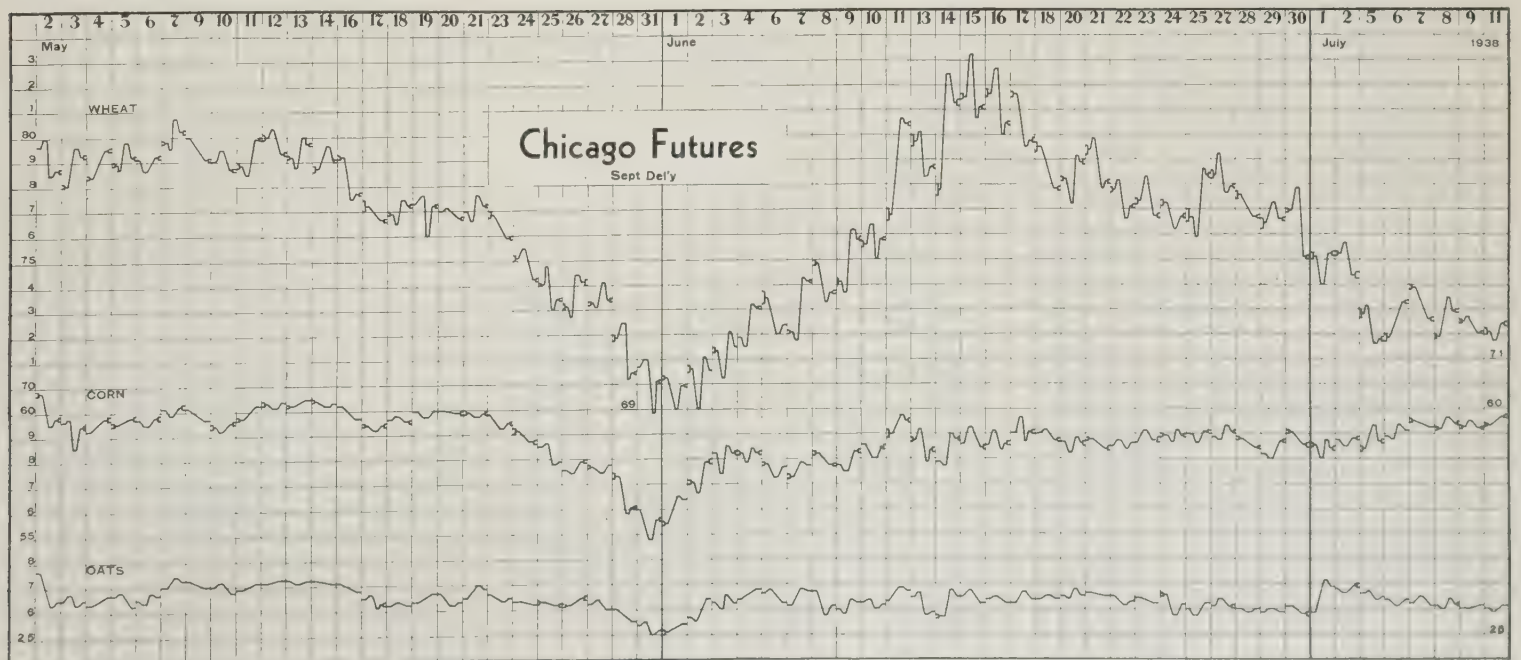
To Push Refunds and Collections of Processing Taxes

The second deficiency appropriation bill provides \$61,000,000 to be used for refunds of processing taxes.

The processing tax refunds and the offsetting windfall tax claims of the government will be handled by a new bureau known as the unjust enrichment division with 500 employees; and field men working out of 13 regional offices.

The government had received up to May 20, 1938, a total of 27,140 claims under Title VII of the 1936 Revenue Act for refund of processing taxes, amounting in the aggregate to \$539,631,000. Of the total number received the bureau has rejected 3,490, amounting to \$7,434,855, and allowed 8,529, amounting to \$1,484,638. A total of 41,210 claims have been filed under Title IV of the sale act. This relates to refund of processing taxes on export shipments and shipments made to charitable institutions. The aggregate amount of these claims is \$40,689,000 and the bureau has rejected 20,897 claims aggregating \$17,878,838, and allowed 18,109 amounting to \$9,132,414.

Mr. Milton E. Carter, assistant to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, estimates the bureau would refund \$12,420,000 during 1938 under Title IV and \$6,503,000 under Title VII. He said the bureau hoped to dispose of the major portion of the unjust enrichment claims and the processing tax refunds within two years. He conceded, however, that many of the claims would be involved in intricate litigation "for many years to come."



Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Booker, Tex., June 24.—We expect a good average winter wheat crop of around 750,000 bushels.—Booker Equity Exchange.

Lake City, Ill., June 30.—We have a wonderful prospect for all crops this year. Wheat will be ready to combine about next week.—F. W. DeHart.

Wolbach (Box 232), Neb. July 6.—Crops are excellent here in one of the driest counties (Greely county) of Nebraska.—Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Superior, Wis.—Northwestern counties of Wisconsin are reported badly infested with grasshoppers and whole fields of corn completely wiped out by the pest.—F. G. C.

Muncie, Ind.—Loose smut or "blackheads," is prevalent in wheat of this (Delaware) county. As much as 10 per cent of the wheat in some fields has been attacked by the fungus.—W. B. C.

Irwin, Ill., July 2.—Corn suffering under excessive moisture, condition not serious; fields relatively clean, but average two weeks late. Oats short, look for small yield per acre. Beans nice stands but late.—Ferris Grain Co.

New Harmony, Ind.—The first wheat threshing in this neighborhood took place on the Baileycroft farm. The wheat was a fine grade and tested 58 pounds at the Couch mill where it was stored. Twenty acres averaged 41 bus. to the acre.—W. B. C.

St. Charles, Ill., June 22.—The last few days of good weather is bringing more optimism. Corn growing fast now. Lots of Hybrid seed planted thru northern Illinois this year, which should help for better crops.—The Marshall Farm Service, per George Marshall, mgr.

Colby, Kan., July 7.—Elevators are busy receiving wheat. Yields and tests are highly variable, the former running from 3 to 25 bus. to the acre, the grain weighing from 48 to 62 lbs. per bushel, with little of the latter. Stuff I saw today was testing 54 to 55 lbs.—E. W. M.

Chicago, Ill., July 1.—In the last week of June the condition of wheat in the three Canadian northwest provinces averaged 89.5 per cent of normal. A year ago their condition estimates averaged 56.8; two years ago 81.5 and three years ago 97.7.—Nat. C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Chicago, Ill., July 1.—Condition of crops during the last week of June promises the following production: winter wheat, 720,000,000 bus.; spring wheat, 255,000,000 bus.; corn, 2,460,000,000 bus.; oats, 1,160,000,000 bus.; spring wheat in western Canada, 355,000,000 bus.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Syracuse, Kan., June 17.—Between Wichita and Dodge City the elevator managers are bitterly disappointed. They expected a verdant growth of wheat to produce between 20 and 30 bus. of wheat to the acre; and their expectations have been dashed into the depths with early yields of only 7 to 10 bus. per acre.—E. W. M.

Duluth, Minn., July 9.—Grain men returning from an inspection of the northwestern grain belt say that general conditions for good crops are excellent. The grain is making satisfactory progress as a result of beneficial rains and fine growing weather. Grasshoppers have caused some damage in parts though as a whole the situation is favorable.—F. G. C.

Kansas City, Mo., July 9.—Average protein of 4,752 cars of wheat tested by the Kansas inspection department in the week ended July 8 was 12.45% and 3,212 cars tested by Missouri averaged 12.29%. The 7,964 cars tested by both departments had an average of 12.38%, compared with 11.99% for 1,737 cars preceding week and 13.3% for 7,152 cars a year ago.

Lafayette, Ind.—River bottom farmers, whose corn has been destroyed by the recent high water, are asking what crops may be planted. Standard varieties of soybeans such as the Mandell, Dunfield, Manchua, and Illini can be planted with more assurance of maturing a grain crop at this late date, the specialists say altho the acre yield will be much less than

from earlier seeded beans, but with an average to late frost, fairly good quality should be produced. If the beans are more than half developed the seed will be undersized but not necessarily shriveled. Buckwheat is a cash grain crop that may be seeded as late as the last week of July or the first of August. In fact the crop will usually produce larger yields seeded at these dates rather than earlier.—W. B. C.

Toronto, Ont., July 8.—Crop conditions for the whole of Ontario at the first of July were average to above average. Fall wheat is now ripening and harvesting will commence about the end of next week with prospects favorable for an above normal yield. In Kent and Lambton counties, an average yield of 28 to 30 bushels per acre is indicated. Last year the yield for Ontario was 24.5 bushels.—S. H. H. Symons, statistician.

Morganfield, Ky.—The wheat average this year in Union County runs from 17 to 19 bus. to the acre. The low yield is attributed to a lack of early growth caused by undue cold weather during the early winter and a cool and dry spring. Union County's corn crop, favored by ideal weather conditions, has made a good start. There was some cutworm damage, but acreage affected has been replanted and most of the crop has been worked two or three times.—W. B. C.

Anderson, Ind.—Wheat threshing in Madison county started several days earlier than had been anticipated. Wheat grew unusually tall this season, being headed out well. Some of the farmers in Madison county did not get their corn planted until the last week in June and it was the first time in the history of the county that they ever cut wheat before their corn was planted. They also are harvesting clover and alfalfa. A bumper crop of timothy will be cut this year.—W. B. C.

Winnipeg, Man., June 29.—We believe that conditions are still favorable for a normal harvest this fall. Good rains will be needed throughout the month of July to insure this condition and isolated cases of serious damage may appear from time to time. It must be remembered, however, that the ten year average yield for the Prairie Provinces is only fourteen bushels per acre, and a field that only yields fourteen bushels sometimes looks as though it had a good many things wrong with it.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co. Ltd.

Winchester, Ind., June 18.—Some little corn was planted to finish up. Although the nights are very cool, the sun shines very warm in the day time and corn is making a satisfactory growth. Most of our farmers have been able to get through this past week and catch up with the weeds. Wheat is turning. We have had no reports of any damaging rust. We don't see how it can be a large crop as the heads are short. Soy beans are making a very satisfactory growth and they are still planting.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, ex-vice-pres.

Augusta, Kan., July 2.—Wheat here is running very uneven, both in yield and quality. We have a wheat here that is testing from 50 to as high as 60 lbs. all in the same fields and they are small fields at that. The yield will run, perhaps, from 4 bu. to as high as 15. Our average valley land wheat that looked good for 25 bus. thirty days ago is averaging about 10 bus. However we have thousands of acres of wheat on the valley lands here that will not be cut at all. This county will furnish but about one-half of the wheat we had last year.—J. J. Mannion, Mannion Feed & Coal Co.

Dodge City, Kansas, July 2.—Most part of the state enjoyed favorable harvest weather this week and a good start was made in most sections. There is such a wide variance in reported yields that it is still difficult to make a true estimate of the Kansas crop. Some fields are reported to be turning out much better than expected, while others are a disappointment; but from reports now available it seems that the average yield on the harvest acreage should be about 11 bus. per acre which would give the state a production of about 155,000,000 bus.—Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealer's Ass'n.

Springfield, Ill., July 6.—Progress and condition of corn continues average to very good. Most fields have had third cultivation or better and considerable has been laid-by. Winter wheat harvesting proceeded actively in many central counties and cutting began in a few northern localities. Rains delayed progress considerably and caused some lodging and badly tangled

straw in areas. Condition of wheat is generally average despite some further fly and rust damage. Oats continue mostly average; some fields were flattened by rain and wind during the week and considerable red rust and short, thin stand is reported, notably in east-central counties. Some oats are being cut for hay in Macoupin county. Soy beans are mostly average to good. Second cutting of alfalfa proceeded quite generally during the week in many areas. Second crop of clover is doing well.—C. L. Ray.

Aberdeen, S. D., July 6.—Black rust prevails in all wheat except Thatcher from Sioux City to here, promising light damage to some of the early seeded to heavy in late seeded, some of the worst now being cut prematurely. Then from Huron north to here condition was reduced to half crop by dry soil before recent rains came, and reports gathered here claim conditions even worse westward. In fact, many fields with straw stunted to below twelve inches completely dried, but kernels still green. Barley and oats have fared likewise but corn average.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Winchester, Ind., July 1.—We have had tremendous rains since a week ago yesterday. We would say that thousands of acres of corn in this and adjoining counties are standing under water this evening, and as this letter is being dictated it is simply pouring. Wheat is about half cut. It is going to be a severe task for the numerous combines to get in the fields for some time to come. We have had conflicting reports of the quality, running from very poor to extremely good. Although our acreage of oats is very short, they have shown wonderful improvement.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, ex. vice-pres.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 2.—Reports from the flax growing area of the Northwest indicate that the crop is making excellent progress, with the possible exception of the south-central and western portions of North Dakota. In the latter districts, rainfall has been lacking and grasshoppers have gotten out of hand. In the southern sections of Minnesota and Northern Iowa, flax is knee high. Yields are expected to exceed last year's by several bushels per acre. Over most of the territory, including Montana additional good rains have fallen during the past few days. Furthermore, the grasshopper damage has been practically nil, thanks to an excellent poison bait campaign. Where poor stands of flax are found, the situation has been the result of an over-abundance of weed growth.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Winchester, Ind., July 9.—Central Indiana is harvesting a wheat crop which has surprised us all in yield. We heard of one measured field which made 36 bus., and it didn't appear to be very thick on the ground. We are having a few disappointing yields on account of a mixture of sweet clover, but on the average, we think it is going to be better than 20 bus. This is at least two bushels more than the forecasters had based their figures upon. The quality is excellent, 61-lb. wheat being common. The corn crop is about as ragged as we have ever seen. There will be corn in a field from 4 ins. in height up to 3½ or 4 ft. tall. This will probably make a difficult crop to handle. Oats cutting is just now getting under way and we will have a much better oat crop than we expected. Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, ex. vice-pres.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 9.—We are now in the critical period for the growing flax crop. The best thing about the weather for the past week, besides the moisture, is that temperatures have been reasonable. This situation is not favorable for the propagation and development of rust spores or grasshoppers. Reports reaching us from line elevators indicate an average yield for flax of nine to ten bushels per acre. The crop is in all stages of growth owing to the extended seeding period. Some fields are only three or four inches high while more advanced fields are in bloom. Only from Minot do we get reports of heavy damage to flax. The acreage there is small. Domestic marketings of flaxseed during the month of June were light this year, amounting to only 115,000 bushels, bringing the total for the crop year (August 1 to June 30) up to 7,098,000 gross bushels.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Evansville, Ind.—Black rust and excessive rains have sharply reduced the wheat yield in the tri-state region, C. E. Skiver, wheat specialist from Purdue University has reported. The excessive moisture in itself did not injure the

wheat, Skiver said, but it provided ideal conditions for the development of rust and scab. Black rust fear of all wheat growers, was present in all fields, but was most injurious to late maturing fields, it was reported. The infesting germs, which must be blown in from the south, did not arrive in time to hurt early maturing fields. Since fertilizers, particularly phosphate, hastens maturity from 7 to 10 days, fields that were fertilized are in general yielding better. A few farmers, Skiver said, are reporting average yields of 20 bus. to the acre, but most are far short, and the average 450,000 acreages in the thirteen wheat counties of the tri-state section probably will not produce more than 11 or 12 bus. per acre average. Black rust attacks the wheat stems and stops the food supply to the maturing head, resulting in shriveled heads and low yields.—W. B. C.

Chicago, Ill., July 1.—Estimated production of spring wheat is 268,184,000 bus. based upon a yield per acre of 12.1 bus. The 1928-32 average production is 241,312,000 bus. The spring wheat crop in the northwest, until recent rains, was declining rapidly in appearance in the Dakotas, especially in the western two-thirds, and to some extent in parts of Minnesota and Montana. In western South Dakota and some adjacent territory spring wheat was injured severely and permanently or completely lost. Grasshoppers are more widespread and decidedly more numerous in the west than in any known year. The winter wheat crop is estimated at 714,872,000 bus., which is 100,000,000 less than our June estimate and compares with 685,102,000 bus. in 1937. The estimated yield per acre of oats is 32.0 bus. compared to the 1923-32 average of 30.2 bus. Considerable of the planted acreage from the central belt southward has been cut for feed due to a rainy harvest or grasshoppers. The estimated corn production is 2,516,000,000 bus. The crop at this time, this year, is about average in condition.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 8.—Spring wheat and durum are making normal progress and development. The dry areas covering northern South Dakota and southern North Dakota have been relieved by fair to good rains and the grain has partially recovered. Much of it was damaged so severely that very little improvement can be expected. Grasshoppers are numerous in the area. The main spring wheat area along the border of the Dakotas, Minnesota and Iowa, known as the Red River Valley, is in fair to good condition and has been benefited by good rains in most sections, and grasshoppers are not so severe as yet. Black stem rust has made its appearance and will no doubt cause some damage before harvest, especially to the non-rust-resistant varieties of wheat. Parts of east central North Dakota are still complaining of dry soil conditions and crops are not as good as they should be under present weather conditions. The northern tier of counties are making good progress and some very good prospects are in view. The Minnesota side of the Valley is unusually fine this year; in fact, all of Minnesota is in splendid condition and some good crops are expected. Montana is in a most favorable condition and bountiful crops are in prospect.—Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Minneapolis, July 6.—Grain crops have made satisfactory progress in the greater part of the Northwest the past two weeks as the result of frequent abundant rainfall and temperatures which, though high, have not been unseasonable. A few districts in North Dakota have not been favored with the recent rains, and in those limited areas crops are suffering from drouth. However, moisture supplies are generally ample, and in many eastern sections sufficient to carry the crops to maturity. In a large area in south central North Dakota and north central South Dakota which was suffering from drouth during the first three weeks in June, splendid rains have revived the grain not already permanently damaged and a partial crop is in prospect. Grasshoppers have severely damaged crops in many sections in the central and western Dakotas. In eastern districts, heavy downpours accompanied by high winds have caused a limited amount of damage from lodging. All small grains are headed out and, with few exceptions, filling properly. Some rye has already been cut in South Dakota, and harvest of this grain will be quite general within ten days. In southern districts, barley will soon be ready for cutting. Forcing weather has brought corn, which had a late start, to a normal seasonable stage of development. Due to the extended seeding period of flax, there is

a wide variation in its growth, some fields being only three or four inches high while more advanced fields are in bloom. Grasshoppers have increased at an alarming rate in the western territory in spite of determined efforts to hold them in check with poison bait. As usual at this season, some black stem rust has appeared, but up to the present time, actual damage, if any, has been negligible.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Decatur, Ill., July 9.—Combining of wheat underway full blast on days when wheat is dry enough. Quality excellent testing 58 to 63 pounds, yields running from 20 to 40 bus. The crop is turning out better than we anticipated it would before harvesting got underway. Last Saturday's heavy rains caused only slight losses, altho in some areas the wheat was beaten down close to the ground, there was little wheat that could not be picked up by the combines. While the quality of Illinois wheat from all appearances is choice, the flour mills are passing up the wheat claiming they can purchase southwestern wheat to better advantage considering the low protein content of Illinois wheat. Corn crop making rapid growth except where damaged or cultivation delayed in low areas. In the central area prospects are most favorable; considerable acreage laid-by. Most of the corn is late in northern Illinois. Condition for the state ranges from fair to very good. Considerable acreage on bottom lands pretty well drowned out. Oats crop uneven due to considerable late planting, too much rain, extensive lodging especially in the north, rust and some thin stands. Considerable oat acreage in this central area clipped and plowed under to conform with farm program, price of oats so low not much incentive to harvest the crop. Through this central area it would be hard to improve on the present soy bean prospects. Plants are healthy and making marvelous growth.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

July 1 Forecasts

Chicago, Ill., July 2.—The leading crop estimators give the following indicated yields on the basis of conditions at about July 1, in millions of bushels:

	—Wheat—			
	Winter	Spring	Corn	Oats Rye
Murray	722	281	2,558	1,178 52
Snow	730	268	2,555	1,138 ..
Cromwell	715	268	2,516	1,128 51
Donovan	720	255	2,460	1,160 ..
Galvin	719	262	2,412	1,125 50
Miller	687	242	2,486	1,103 51
Average	716	263	2,498	1,139 51

The Rust Situation

As of July 7, representatives of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine report a trace of stem rust thruout the spring-wheat area with the fungus developing rapidly on susceptible varieties of wheat and barley in many localities. It is evident that inoculum carried in by south winds on June 13 and 14, from the 18th to the 20th, and again during the last few days of June has taken effect. Weather conditions during the past week have been extremely favorable for rapid rust development. Varieties of grain susceptible to the forms of stem rust now prevalent are likely to be injured, but the degree of injury is still unpredictable as the situation will be greatly influenced by prevailing weather during the next two weeks. Thatcher, which comprises a large percentage of the spring-wheat acreage in certain parts of the Dakotas and Minnesota, so far has remained almost free from stem rust.

Leaf rust of wheat is epidemic in much of the spring-wheat area now and will cause some damage, Thatcher being very susceptible.

Hydrocyanic acid fumes caused the death June 24 of Brother Henry Haines while spraying for insects in a flour mill in which he was employed at St. Mary's Mission House, Techny, Ill.

Muncie, Ind.—More than 300 Delaware County farmers have signed petitions to congress demanding abolishment of farm quotas and penalty provisions of the agricultural adjustment act.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., July 11.—The crop reporting board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following report:

Crop—	Total	Indi-	Acreage	
	produc-	cated	Har-	For
	tion	July 1,	vested	har-
	1937	1938	1937	vest 1938
	000 omitted			
Corn, all, bu...	2,644,995	2,482,102	93,810	92,146
Wheat, all	873,993	967,412	64,460	71,069
Winter	685,102	715,425	46,946	49,915
All spring	188,891	251,987	17,514	21,154
Durum	27,791	33,376	2,756	3,508
Other spring	161,100	218,611	14,758	17,646
Oats, bu	1,146,258	1,093,829	35,079	35,540
Barley, bu	219,635	239,375	9,959	10,668
Rye, bu	49,449	51,327	3,839	3,914
Flaxseed, bu. .	6,974	7,631	924	995
Rice, bu.	53,004	53,330	1,093	1,080
Hay, all tame,				
tons	73,785	79,488	55,815	54,792
Hay, wild, tons.	9,302	10,257	12,462	11,552
Hay, clover,				
timothy,* tons	24,335	27,571	25,189	19,481
Hay, alfalfa,				
tons	27,056	28,951	12,197	13,787
Beans, dry edi-				
ble, 100-lb. bag	15,839	13,559	1,731	1,721
†Soy beans			3,334	6,139
†Cow peas			2,223	3,448
†Peanuts			1,780	1,945
†Velvet beans			94	120

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

Crop:	Avg. 1927-36		1937		1938	
	\$Per 1,000 cent	bus.	\$Per 1,000 cent	bus.	\$Per 1,000 cent	bus.
Corn for grain	19.5	405,332	12.4	155,115	27.3	640,861
Oats	14.1	152,583	11.2	88,156	16.8	193,036
Wheat (old crop)	7.0	51,691	3.5	21,851	6.8	59,258

*Acreage in cultivation July 1. †Excludes sweet clover and lespedeza. ‡Grown alone for all purposes. §Per cent of previous year's crop.

Winter wheat production in leading states (thousand bushels):

	July 1 1937	June 1 1937	Final.
Ohio	45,353	45,353	46,056
Indiana	33,728	33,728	34,592
Michigan	20,025	19,580	18,426
Illinois	40,635	40,630	45,150
Missouri	33,462	33,462	41,097
Kansas	163,576	192,777	158,040
Oklahoma	58,993	72,400	65,462
Texas	35,397	39,860	41,690
Nebraska	69,488	71,660	65,654
Washington	31,980	32,448	16,625
Oregon	13,755	15,392	8,580
Idaho	16,920	16,038	14,388
Montana	20,090	16,660	6,391

Spring wheat (other than durum) indicated crop in leading states (thousand bushels):

	July 1 1937	Final, 1937	Average 1928-32
Minnesota	32,550	28,224	14,875
South Dakota	20,498	10,676	22,696
North Dakota	54,909	34,990	64,672
Montana	55,530	15,527	36,162

Corn prospects in leading states (thousand bushels):

	July 1 1937	Final, 1937	Average 1928-32
Ohio	143,172	163,228	129,257
Indiana	141,645	211,770	155,968
Illinois	319,618	444,197	336,738
Missouri	117,600	115,020	146,489
Kansas	49,620	28,244	126,756
Oklahoma	32,357	30,960	51,842
Texas	85,104	72,048	81,922
Nebraska	137,800	82,992	223,843
Iowa	427,644	503,505	438,792
South Dakota	67,440	44,170	78,447
Minnesota	138,043	172,368	143,136

The attorney-general of Missouri has ruled that the Missouri State Hospital No. 3 at Nevada, Mo., cannot trade 3,000 bus. of wheat, produced on its own farms, to flour mills for flour. Attorney-General Buffington held that the purchasing agent act contemplated that all sales and purchases were to be made on a money basis, and said there were no provisions to permit exchange of state property for property of an individual or corporation.—J. H. G.

Wheat loans were the subject of a conference recently at Washington between representatives of the Millers National Federation and the A.A.A. and Commodity Credit Corporation. Altho no conclusions were reached, it was reported that topics discussed involved a program that would provide for differentials between markets and for types of grain, the present basis for corn and cotton loans and problems of storage of wheat upon which loans would be made.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Des Moines, Ia.—More than 32 million bushels of corn are sealed in Iowa.

Kansas City, Mo., July 9.—The total of 9,616 cars of wheat received at Kansas City this week made a record for the period in the history of the market. In the corresponding week a year ago there were arrivals of 8,844 cars, which stood as the record until this week.

Duluth, Minn., July 7.—Grain continues to move in and out at a good steady clip. Receipts on the crop year August 1, 1937 to July 1, 1938 reached 99,070,000 bushels shipments 95,004,000. Last year in the same period receipts were 37,022,000 bus. and shipments, 49,867,000 bus. Grain men expect to see receipts go over the 100,000,000 bus. mark the present crop year.—F. G. C.

Poseyville, Ind., June 29.—Grain harvesting is being handicapped in this vicinity because of lack of farm labor. All available labor is on WPA and PWA work leaving none for local work. Farmers are forced to do their own work and are buying combines and harvesters to do the work. Current weather conditions are not favorable to combining and wheat is coming into the elevators very tough and off grade.—H. H. H.

Ottawa, Ont., July 7.—Canadian wheat in store July 1 was reported as 25,884,383 bus. compared with 43,010,234 bus. for the week ending July 2, 1937. The stocks include 10,258,288 bus. of Durum wheat. Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending July 1, 1938 amounted to 697,371 bus. During the corresponding week a year ago, the receipts were 510,865 bus. marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the forty-eight weeks from Aug.

Barley Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	4,087	3,094		
Chicago	386,000	853,000	451,000	431,000
Duluth	1,090,593	207,105	1,517,114	800,458
Ft. William	723,058	119,389	1,320,896	1,023,454
Ft. Worth	22,100	11,700		
Galveston	10,500			
Kansas City	17,600	81,600	4,800	8,000
Milwaukee	720,860	364,283	480,725	522,600
Minneapolis	877,590	709,900	1,806,090	1,331,220
Omaha	4,800	134,400	17,200	50,353
Peoria	203,000	295,000	104,600	138,600
Philadelphia	425	2,496		
St. Louis	110,400	179,200	25,600	22,400
Superior	622,449	83,857	947,676	293,506
Toledo	76,395	1,400	28,445	1,470
Wichita	1,300	5,200		

Oats Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	71,885	39,974		
Boston	27,600	24,400		
Chicago	1,097,000	800,000	1,859,000	2,053,000
Duluth	741,481	3,152	1,132,088	546,080
Ft. William	315,697	334,294	684,034	691,182
Ft. Worth	194,000	276,000	2,000	26,000
Indianapolis	492,000	264,000	526,000	284,000
Kan. City	86,000	63,000	180,000	30,000
Milwaukee	15,820	22,600	81,700	28,500
Minneapolis	484,790	639,030	1,208,810	1,399,690
New Orleans		23,950	29,767	37,235
Omaha	78,000	386,000	102,530	465,700
Peoria	239,000	156,000	286,500	178,000
Philadelphia	38,161	15,530		
St. Joseph	148,000	136,000	36,000	10,000
St. Louis	222,000	324,000	174,000	134,000
Superior	101,781	1,872	319,148	781
Toledo	291,900	614,135	729,890	535,810
Wichita		6,000		1,500

1, 1937, to July 1, 1938 as compared with the same period in 1937 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1937: Manitoba 37,731,669 (20,347,292); Saskatchewan 26,732,235 (90,050,619); Alberta 58,008,720 (52,483,607) bus. For the forty-eight weeks ending July 1, 1938 and July 2, 1937, 122,472,624 and 162,435,351 bus. respectively were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The first carload of new Indiana wheat arrived in Indianapolis on June 23, and was consigned to the Lew Hill Grain Co. It graded No. 1 red wheat, weight 61.2 lbs. 14.8% moisture and with a light amount of garlic. The price the shipper obtained on this was 70c f.o.b. his station on a 15c river rate. On the next day Charles S. Weirick received the next car of new wheat, which tested No. 1 with 13.3% moisture and a weight of 62.3 lbs. An elegant car, which brought 73½c f.o.b. on a 37-15-15 rate.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y. Ind. Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Galveston, Tex., July 3.—Exports of grain thru this port during the season ended June 30 totaled 43,824,801 bus., according to a report made by the grain inspection department of the Galveston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade. The all-time record in 1920-21 was 77,000,000. Exports for the season just ended consisted of 38,862,137 bus. of wheat; 213,148 bus. of rye; 4,432,841 bus. of corn; 295,246 bus. of kafir; 21,428 bus. of milo maize. Practically all of this went to Europe. Prospects at present indicate that the present season starting July 1 will see a heavy movement for a few months at least, the report said.

Duluth, Minn., June 18.—The steady flow of grain from interior points to this market for water shipment to the eastern seaboard continues on a liberal scale and from present indications, if the movement holds up to expectations the balance of the crop year will exceed the early mark of 100,000,000 bus. set last fall by the trade. From Aug. 1, 1937 up to and including June 18, 1938 receipts of all grains in this market totals 93,817,898 bus. With one and a half months still to go. Shipping also keeps going ahead and now is only 5,580,317 bus. short of the receipts. Stocks are down to 6,235,000

bus. Vessel chartering continues slack with grain stocks working down to light proportions. Owners have conceded a ¼c cut in the rate on wheat to Buffalo, now quoted 1¼c. Bulk of the water movement is by Canadian steamers for delivery at eastern Canadian ports. Not much activity is to be expected until the new crop comes on the market.—F. G. C.

From Abroad

The South African government has provisionally approved a scheme to control the marketing of wheat.

The Swedish Government's grain control corporation, which buys to keep the price up, has had losses of 93,000,000 kronor, made good by taxpayers.

Italy's wheat production this year is estimated by that government at 256,000,000 bus., about 36,000,000 bus. short of requirements. Mussolini recently ordered that prices be kept at the same level as during the past two years.

Hungary 1938 crop estimates reported as follows, with 1937 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 3,932,000 acres (3,635,000), 85,722,000 bus. (72,158,000); rye 1,547,000 acres (1,499,000), 29,132,000 bus. (24,325,000).—International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

George J. S. Broomhall, the renowned international grain statistician, died June 23 at Liverpool, Eng., aged 82 years. He was educated in London and in Germany, and entered the employ of Alexander & Co., grain merchants, later engaging in the grain brokerage business at Liverpool on his own account. He established the Corn Trade News in 1888 and continued as editor until five years ago.

Canadian Wheat Board operations still show a loss of \$2,000,000.

Trade practice rules for the macaroni industry were promulgated July 7 by the Federal Trade Commission.

Imports and Exports of Grain

Imports and exports of grain from July 1 to June 1, 1937-38, compared with the like period a year earlier, shown in parentheses, as reported by the Department of Commerce, were as follows:

IMPORTS: Barley, 1,290,000 bus. (15,376,000); corn, 34,408,000 bus. (64,151,000); oats, 11,000 bus. (152,000); rye, none (3,942,000); wheat, 3,365,000 bus. (45,609,000).

EXPORTS: Barley, 16,011,000 bus. (5,064,000); corn, 89,814,000 bus. (235,000); oats, 10,979,000 bus. (58,000); rye, 6,302,000 bus. (190,000); wheat and flour, 94,287,000 bus. (18,642,000).

Wheat Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of wheat, at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	10,981	20,227		
Boston		8,100		
Chicago	1,180,000	771,000	2,330,000	2,774,000
Duluth	1,691,184	471,742	2,550,458	1,187,049
Ft. William	2,046,845	3,498,570	4,886,389	8,029,554
Ft. Worth	6,825,000	7,545,000	1,853,500	1,065,000
Galveston	2,302,500	991,500	262,500	2,061,300
Hutchinson	3,133,500	4,862,500		
Indianapolis	138,000	208,000	32,000	105,000
Kan. City	5,569,600	6,585,600	3,247,375	1,801,315
Milwaukee	512,820	58,520	564,525	104,404
Minneapolis	2,138,850	2,196,590	1,850,660	1,195,010
New Orleans	46,689	4,800	110,339	2,208
Omaha	914,157	739,846	382,483	496,027
Peoria	74,600	68,400	70,800	99,600
Philadelphia	36,734	47,838	40,000	
St. Joseph	91,200	440,000	374,400	233,600
St. Louis	754,500	382,400	1,102,500	703,500
Superior	752,063	235,375	1,414,617	649,953
Toledo	129,000	186,000	537,580	329,885
Wichita	4,179,000	9,738,000	1,596,000	3,150,000

Rye Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	38,676	68,621		
Boston	1,100			
Chicago	31,000	151,000	104,000	507,000
Duluth	135,919	14,417	333,256	17,288
Ft. William	31,964	44,875	199,284	303,800
Galveston	19,500			
Indianapolis	4,500	37,500	6,000	61,500
Kansas City	15,000	3,000	16,500	4,500
Milwaukee	14,150	43,865	15,060	28,865
Minneapolis	246,850	308,910	240,830	375,490
Omaha	14,000	8,400	43,400	8,400
Peoria	63,600	142,800	4,400	20,400
Philadelphia	6,375			
St. Louis	5,600	22,500	4,500	22,500
Superior	97,958	15,328	294,565	8,420
Toledo	2,800	12,600	1,520	6,900
Wichita	1,300			

Corn Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	112,419	391,326		
Boston	1,500	847,154		
Chicago	13,581,000	6,435,000	12,380,000	2,267,000
Duluth	4,184,459	510,215	5,393,229	453,413
Ft. William	25,496		19,604	1,152
Ft. Worth	52,500	72,000	13,500	33,000
Galveston	7,500			
Hutchinson	3,000			
Indianapolis	1,440,000	1,009,500	1,054,500	544,500
Kan. City	885,000	825,000	703,000	216,000
Milwaukee	1,033,850	71,300	1,432,122	45,500
Minneapolis	3,543,010	428,070	3,509,110	203,620
New Orleans	2,244,000	1,131,449	2,276,867	934,574
Omaha	447,647	519,704	1,134,975	281,983
Peoria	2,411,200	1,534,800	1,509,350	431,200
Philadelphia	59,427	907,603		
St. Joseph	372,000	112,500	330,000	19,500
St. Louis	603,500	909,000	685,500	366,000
Superior	2,117,032	2,150	3,474,984	400,999
Toledo	375,200	194,135	463,320	26,290
Wichita	3,900			

Ohio Dealers' 59th— Their Largest Meeting

Anticipating large crops and looking forward with earnest hope for a general revival of business, the members of the Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n turned out in large number for the 59th Annual Convention of this, the oldest grain trade organization in the country, at Columbus, June 27-28. Over 400 were registered.

The convention opened Sunday afternoon, June 26, with over 250 in attendance at the wheat grading school under the supervision of Willis B. Combs, Extension Service, U. S. D. A., assisted by L. F. Butler, Federal Grain Supervisor, Cincinnati; John O'Hara, Chief Inspector, Cincinnati; Alex R. Shannon, Chief Inspector, Columbus, and Walter Hall, Inspector, Springfield. That these grain grading schools are doing a great work is attested by the intensive interest taken in them by dealers attending.

PRES. G. E. (BOOTS) O'BRIEN, Greenville, not only presided at each of the three business sessions, but acted as toastmaster at the banquet as well. There was no lost motion in his handling of the convention, resulting in each session starting at its set time and carried through without a hitch.

In reviewing the activities of the association and making a strong appeal for an increased membership, Pres. O'Brien said:

The President's Address

It is an oft told truth that membership in any worthwhile association brings returns far greater than the original outlay for membership. In fact, these returns are all the more extensive if each member will take an active interest in the association; attend its local and annual meetings; aid the officers in any way possible; induce others to join especially your local competitor. You will find there is no better way to make this competition pleasanter if each grain and feed dealer in your town is a member. You will then be on common ground and in a position to discuss the problems which daily confront each of you without rancor which too often is present when competitors discuss local business problems. The association is daily fighting the battles of the grain and feed trade in the state, and through the National Association, in Washington. That one activity alone entitles the association to the support of every grain and feed dealer in the state.

I want to pay special tribute to your secretary, Bill Cummings. He has been untiring in his efforts to enlarge the scope of the association, and in directing its many activities which are doing so much to improve conditions within the trade.

As the grain and feed trade are so closely allied we are very anxious to have the state's feed dealers join our association. These feed dealers buy grain from the elevators and the elevators buy feed from the feed men, consequently they have a definite place in the association. We have endeavored to formulate a program which will prove interesting and helpful to them.

Our program of education must be enlarged. Many new laws and regulations have been put in force, and we must keep thoroughly posted regarding them, if we do not we cannot run our business properly. We may have more, regardless of the party in power. We must advance, keep in step with a rapidly changing business structure. We must get along with the Government, and run our business accordingly. We are all voters, we put the officials in office and if we don't like them or what they do don't suit us, it is our privilege to make the change.

The feed business is becoming an important part of our business and it behooves us to learn more about it. We have a lot to learn, if we are to advise our patrons properly. The past five years have witnessed great advancement in this business, but I believe there will be more in the next five.

From time to time your secretary has called your attention to legislation which, if enacted, would be detrimental to your business, and advised action was immediately necessary to prevent its passage. When you get notices of this kind, don't sit back and criticize, but write to your representatives expressing your views. Give your secretary some help, he cannot do it all, and in matters of this kind he must have the united backing of the trade.

I want to leave this word with you: Before our next meeting each of you get at least one new member, and induce that new member to do likewise.

SECY W. W. CUMMINGS, Columbus, in summarizing his work during the past year, said:

Secretary Cummings' Report

A review of the development of trade associations during the past quarter of a century indicates amazing growth in the number and importance of organizations, in the number of business firms affiliated with such organizations and in the scope of activities carried on.

The last few years has clearly demonstrated that trade associations not only are able to aid industry in dealing with its internal problems, but also that they are increasingly essential in the maintenance of a proper relationship between government and business. The financial, the social welfare, and the business policies of our federal government, as well as its regulations of fair competition, directly affect industry and trade. Taxation, social security, government competition and government regulation constitutes increasingly important types of government activity confronting business. More and more are trade associations called upon to aid industry in dealing with such general economic and governmental questions. As local, state, and national legislation has increasingly affected business, the trade associations have given greater consideration to legislation and the relationship of business to government.

Secretary's Circle: Last October, during the annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn., in Dallas, Texas, sixteen secretaries of the state grain and feed associations, organized a group or circle, to be composed of all of the secretaries of the twenty-three organizations affiliated with the National Assn. This group was formed primarily to co-ordinate the activities of the secretaries and to be able to present a solid front on any and all matters that might be presented that would be inimical to the industry. The secretaries, in addition to exchanging their regular bulletins, also write a letter each month to the other 22 secretaries, suggesting improvement in association activities and commenting on suggestions made by others. A recent case illustrating the effect of united effort by the associations is shown in the amendment to the Wages & Hours Bill which provided, "The provisions of the Act shall not apply to any individual employed within the area of production engaged in handling, packing, storing, etc. It is assumed that the exemption will apply to practically all country elevators receiving grain direct from the farmers, as this was in a measure the reason for the amendment. Had it not been for the efforts of Mr. Bowden of the National Ass'n, who urged the presentation of the amendment, and the state secretaries who wired and wrote their representatives and later the conference committee, composed of seven senators and seven representatives, to support the amendment, it is not likely that the amendment would have carried.

Hand power manlift regulations: I would like to say that we were victorious in our fight for the users of manlifts and saved them the expense of installing electric elevators, as demanded, or going back to the use of ladders or stairways. The Committee of three, composed of J. W. Huntington, Chairman, C. S. Latchaw of the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Assn., and your secretary, after employing an attorney, had many stormy sessions with the Commission, but finally made a few concessions for safety's sake, such as guards for manlift holes in floors and

around the lift proper, but the cost of installing the necessary safety devices will only be from \$25.00 to \$50.00, depending on how manlift was originally installed. The new code will go into effect 60 days after the regulations are printed. Anyone installing new equipment must obtain a permit from the Industrial Commission.

The itinerant trucker is our most serious problem today. Three years ago, in my annual report, I recommended that the dealers could best handle the trucking problem by installing trucks of their own, and many of our members followed this suggestion with success. A special committee, appointed at the Lebanon meeting in May, to study the trucking problem and make suggestions for action by the association at this meeting as to the best method to handle the subject. They have studied the matter carefully and have made some good recommendations, with a final statement, "there must be determination on the part of all members to assist in bringing about enforcement of the existing laws." In other words do not ask a trucker to evade the law for you and then complain when he does the same thing for the other fellow.

Membership: Since our annual meeting last June, we have secured 48 new members; we really have 50 but two of them have not as yet sent us their check for dues and will not be enrolled until they do so. We have lost during the year, two firms through change in ownership, one from being wiped out by fire, one has resigned and twelve dropped for non-payment of dues. A net gain for the year of thirty-two members.

Our Booster List for the year shows that George O'Brien of the O'Brien Milling Co., Greenville, leads the list with 11. E. A. Fitzgerald of the Early & Daniel Co., Cincinnati, secured five. President O'Brien and Everett Early of Waynesville each secured two members, and one member was secured by each of the following men: H. E. Frederick, of the O. M. Scott & Sons Co., Marysville; Mr. Helm of the Cleveland Grain Co., Cleveland; C. E. Wilkinson of the J. E. Wells Co., Sidney; Ray Rowland of the Ralston-Purina Co., Circleville; Gilbert F. Martin of the Mulkey Salt Co., Dayton; Walter Tyler of the Tyler Grain Co., Wooster, and L. W. Dewey of the Dewey Bros. Co., Blanchester. The remaining 22 were secured by the Secretary.

Group Meetings: Of the seven group meetings held over the state the past year the largest attendance was at Lebanon on May 17th, where about 100 dealers sat down to the dinner. We are very anxious to continue holding these group meetings and ask that the members advise us where they consider meetings advisable. These meetings bring the dealers together to talk over their differences and iron out (sometimes) imaginary grievances, and they are finding that their competitors do not have near as long horns as they thought. When there is a meeting arranged in your territory make an extra effort to attend and lend your support and advice.

Seventeen bulletins to the members and three to non-members were mailed from the Secretary's office in the past twelve months. In addition, compilations of tax and Social Security regulations were mailed to every grain dealer in the state. We were trying to show non-members that we were working for their interests whether they paid dues or not, and, some of them realizing this, mailed in their applications. We hope to continue to put forth our best efforts in behalf of the grain and feed industry and wish to thank our officers and committees for their assistance and advice.

Treasurer's Report, June, 1938

Receipts—	
Balance on hand June, 1937	\$1,119.83
Dues	2,590.00
Refund Code Committee	9.24
Directory receipts	\$2,123.50
Ptg., mailing, etc.	1,480.19
	643.31
	\$4,362.38

Expenditures—	
Check Tax & Exchange	\$ 2.73
Office supplies	331.66
Postage	128.82
Office salaries	1,640.00
Telegraph and telephone	8.64
Officers' traveling expense	289.97
State meetings	223.13
Group meetings	150.28
Association dues, etc.	258.25
	\$3,033.48

Balance in City National Bank..... \$1,328.90

BERT LEAS, Chief, Ohio Dept. of Feeds and Fertilizer, explained the work of his department and what it is doing for the trade. He said: "In 1929 there were 2,923 different brands of feed licensed and sold into Ohio by 297 manufacturers. Today 984 manufacturers are selling 4,975 brands into the state. There are 115 manufacturers of dog feed and 226 brands. There is a little bootlegging going on in dog feed, but we eventually catch up with them. It is becoming the common thing for veterinarians, when they do not know what is wrong with animals or poultry to blame their condition on the feed. This is their way out, and

does incalculable harm to the feed dealer. We are very anxious to make our service to you more extensive, but we are hampered in this by lack of sufficient funds to equip our laboratory."

PRES. O'BRIEN appointed the following committees:

AUDITING: L. G. Bradstock, Wellington; C. W. Graul, Pleasant Corners; B. R. Hoaglin, Scott.

NOMINATING: John H. Motz, Brice; H. E. James, Dayton; S. L. Rice, Metamora.

RESOLUTIONS: F. E. Watkins, Cleveland; L. R. Watts, London; George Norris, Groveport; C. A. Hiegel, Leipsic.

DEAN E. STANLEY, Lebanon, in his address on The Effects of Foreign and Domestic Financial Changes on the Grain Business, said in part: No form of money has a fixed value today. Any major catastrophe is reflected in your business almost immediately. In my opinion the recent upturn in the stock market was due to persistent rumors throughout the world that the dollar was about to be revaluated from 59c to about 50c, which naturally resulted in a wave of buying. The only safe investments are tangibles, such as property, business, raw materials, each of which has a stable value. I think it would be well to be careful of long commitments because the unit of currency today is too uncertain in value to warrant the risk.

DR. K. J. SUELKE, A. E. Staley Co., Decatur, Ill., gave an address on Essentials of Animal Nutrition and Its Relation to Soybeans, saying: "There has been very decided changes in the feed business during the last 20 years. To a large extent this has been brought about by changes in domestic animals, change in by-products of feed and a constant change in processing methods. Too much emphasis has been placed on the importance of vitamins, feed manufacturers have been concentrating on these vitamins and neglecting other things, such as inferior materials to keep the price down. There is little need for vitamin supplements in dairy feeds as they are already contained in the grain. Five of the minerals essential to proper growth and development are in the feed. Ohio is one of the large soy bean producing states and the acreage is increasing each year. Soy beans are the fourth largest crop, and as the uses for its meal and oil increases, the acreage planted to this crop will increase. Not one-fourth of the soy bean meal produced is used in feeds.

"In the Orient at least three-fourths of the soy bean oil produced is used for feed and the other fourth for human food. Industry has found a great many uses for soy bean products, one of the most important being synthetic rubber. Whenever these products, which were unknown 15 years ago, become too expensive for use in feeds they will become an important factor in human food. Today every feed manufacturer is using them. This is due to the fact they are highly digestible, highly palatable and of wonderful texture. Due to its great absorbing quality soy bean meal blends very readily with other feeds. Soy bean meal solved a great problem, and is cheaper than the carbohydrates."

HARRY HUNTER, Exec. Sec'y, American Corn Millers Federation, Chicago, read an interesting paper on Corn and the Products and By-products of Corn.

EZRA LEVIN, Chicago, gave valuable information on the use of wheat germ products, saying: "Wheat germ is probably the most important part of wheat, yet it is thrown away. Wheat contains all the necessary elements. It has also been found to be a valuable product. Terrible things have been done to wheat. We are buying from the drug stores the things that have been taken out of wheat.

Storing Wheat for Farmers

Wherever grain is raised and stored for farmers there is always discussion relative to the best procedure to follow. Ohio is no exception, and one of the most important and most

interesting features of the convention was the following discussion of this subject.

L. G. BRADSTOCK, Wellington: We have stored grain for farmers for 20 years. You will agree a lot can be learned in this time. My advice to farmers has always been to sell at harvest time and get more for the crop. We discourage the storage of grain. We store from 20,000 to 25,000 bushels. We will not accept for storage anything below No. 2 Red. We charge 1/30th of 1c per bushel per day, and no free storage. Our minimum charge is 4c. We issue a negotiable storage certificate which the farmer must sign. Storage will make money for you if you can store grain without cramping your facilities. The farmer does not get storage receipt if he owes us money. Before he can borrow on the certificate he must have the written consent of our company. An editorial in a recent number of Grain & Feed Journals explains better than I can our method of handling stored grain, in fact if I didn't know better I would be convinced the editor talked to me before writing it.

EVERETT EARLY, Waynesville: Our condition in southwest Ohio is a little different. The elevators are small. Some store free. I think it is a great detriment to the trade, and causes dissatisfaction not only among the farmers but the elevators as well. The margin is so low and the overhead so high it is not profitable. You are jeopardizing everything in case of bank failures and kindred calamities. I believe it more profitable to store your own wheat and hedge in the futures market.

HOWARD HOCKMAN, Canal Winchester: I like the practice of storing wheat; have been doing it for 20 years. We charge 1c per bushel, and this charge starts the day it is put in our elevator. Some years ago we gave 30 days' free storage. We discontinued this practice after one year. Storage has been profitable for us, but we will not accept it if we do not have the facilities.

BERT HOAGLIN, Scott: We store grain for farmers and it has been profitable, have been doing it for 17 or 18 years. We give 10 days free storage and if farmer doesn't sell in 10 days he pays for the month. We do not speculate, we are merchandisers. Storing brings in some grain we could not otherwise get. Profitable as it has been for us I would not recommend the building of additional storage for the express purpose of providing room for farmers' grain. If you have the space available storage will make money for you. It will help to pay your overhead.

ROBT. CRONE, Osborne: Storage has not been profitable the past two or three years. Storage is a good hammer to use on a competitor if he does not agree. I do not see why we should give 30 days' free storage; terminals will not give it to us. Farmers would make more money if they sold their grain immediately after harvest.

S. L. RICE, Metamora: We accept wheat for storage if placed on proper basis. We charge 1/30 of 1c per day, and occasionally give the farmers an advance.

CLYDE PONTIUS, Lewisburg: We accept only No. 2 or better for storage. I think the farmer loses if he doesn't sell in 10 days. We discourage this storage. We charge from time it is stored.

Many private discussions on this all important subject followed the general discussion, and no doubt many of the dealers present went home with safer ideas.

ROY O. BARTON, Douglas-Guardian Warehouse Corp., Chicago, gave an interesting talk on field warehousing which is published elsewhere in this number.

J. W. HUNTINGTON, Mill Mutuals, Columbus, explained the new Ohio manlift code and its requirements, using a model manufactured by Sidney Grain Machinery Co. to show the changes in manlifts made necessary by the code. Mr. Huntington's talk is published elsewhere in this number.

ELI DICKEY, Ft. Wayne, Ind., sounded

many warnings in his talk on Precautions Dealers Should Use in Making Seed Purchases, one of the most important being: "If you sell to truckers do not fail to remove name from bag." Mr. Dickey cited the case of an Iowa dealer selling seed to a trucker, who later sold it in Pennsylvania. After the trucker had left the buyer discovered the seed was not as represented. Having no means of locating the trucker, and the name of the original seller appearing on the bag, claim was made against the latter who was forced to recover the seed.

W. J. MARION, Ohio Dept. of Plant Industry, told of the work of his department and what it is doing to aid those handling seeds.

RAY B. BOWDEN, Exec. Vice-Pres. Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l. Ass'n. was given hearty applause when, in his summarization of grain trade hobbling legislation in Washington, he said: "The new minimum wage and hour bill will in no way affect country elevators. The minimum wages paid in our industry are so far above the new law's 25c minimum that it will never touch us. If any attempt is made to force farmers to work eight hours, or limit them in any way, you can rest assured a mighty holler will be heard. Farmers just won't work eight hours a day. There is no foundation for the current information on crop loans, what you are hearing is a lot of bunk. One thing I am certain of is that the government will not buy wheat. Mr. Bowden explained in details what is going on in Washington, and what is being done to counteract detrimental legislation. He closed his very informative talk with a strong appeal for greater support of the ass'n through membership.

L. R. WATTS, for the Resolutions Committee, read the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

1. As to the trucking situation in Ohio it appears that many of the remedies which have been suggested in other sections of the country have not produced the desired results, chiefly because of enforcement failure. As you know, the value of any law is its enforcement. Without any attempt to report here the many plans which have been undertaken, your committee recommends.

First. That the Tax Commission of Ohio be requested to scrutinize all applications for refunds of gasoline tax. Your committee has found that a number of truckers escaped the gasoline tax because they pose as farmers, and as such engage in a direct general trucking business and procure sales tax exemption for all of their gasoline.

Second. That the Ohio Tax Commission be asked to check the sales tax exemptions allowed to the same type of "farmer" referred to in number one. Your committee is convinced that such a check will reveal a considerable loss has been suffered by the state from misrepresentation.

In view of the growing importance of the modern trucks we believe certain Resolutions be placed to bring them in line with other transportation.

That the truckers of grain be required to file excise tax reports, as is required of the regular grain dealers, and moreover that he be made to pay the tax.

That the Legislature be requested to enact a law requiring licensing of truckers of all commodities who do not maintain a regular place of business.

Resolved, in view of the increased demands upon the department of Feeds and Fertilizers of the State of Ohio, we recommend that an investigation be made of the equipment of the department in order to enable said department to keep up their work and render better service than they are able to do with present equipment.

Appreciation: We desire to express our sincere appreciation to the speakers who have given so generously of their time and thought to the success of our convention program, and also desire to record our earnest thanks to the various companies who have contributed to our entertainment, furnished registration facilities and market quotations, and interesting displays for our edification and to assist in defraying expenses of the Convention.

JOHN MOTZ, for the Nominating Committee, suggested the re-election of all officers: G. E. O'Brien, Greenville, pres.; H. R. Wooley, Pickerington, 1st vice-pres.; L. G. Bradstock, Wellington, 2nd vice-pres., and W. W. Cum-

mings, Columbus, sec'y-treas. L. R. Watts was elected to the Governing Board. A unanimous affirming vote was cast.

The Auditing Committee approved the report of the treasurer.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The Banquet

The Hall of Mirrors, and adjoining rooms of the Deshler-Wallick Hotel were filled to capacity for the annual banquet of the ass'n. Throughout the meal an orchestra, furnished through the courtesy of Woody Woodman, played pleasing melodies and the latest in swing. Warner, Oldham and Warner, who also thrilled every one with their delightful singing before each business session, rendered several songs. Then when Bob Crawford's Oyster Shell Product cigars were lighted, those present heard Ray Bowden 'prove himself a masterful and interesting after dinner speaker, and it had nothing to do with economics.

Exhibits

Sidney Grain Machinery Co.: feed mixer; buckets; elevator leg with dust control unit; model manlift; hand scoops.

Cummings & McAlister: Electric moisture meter, 4-purpose grain scale, Brown-Duval Moisture Tester; Trip Scale; weight per bushel tester; Cox funnel; goggles; sieves; Calumet Buckets; Barney Wellers Soft Material Bucket.

Seed Trade Reporting Bureau: Brown-Duval moisture tester; weight per bushel tester; sample pans, sieves, scales.

Douglas-Guardian Co., an attractive illuminated display pictorially illustrating the company's field warehouse service.

Morton Salt Co.: samples of the company's extensive line of salt for all purposes; seasoning, etc.

Amburgo Corp. ADM Wheat Germ Oil; lactoflavin; cod liver oil; Fernando Valley Alfalfa Meals; manganese; carotene. Many pamphlets containing valuable feeding information were available.

Pres. Boots O'Brien had an attractive display for his company, O'Brien Milling Co., consisting of bags of flour and packages of self-rising flours.

Old Fort Mills, a beautifully illuminated display which included samples of the company's feeds. Ohio Alfalfa Co., samples of dehydrated alfalfa meal. Ohio Salt Co., samples of stock and table salt. Keystone Steel & Wire Co., fencing. Picqua Stone Products Co., limestone. King Bag Co., bags. Ralston Purina Co., feeds. Edw. J. Funk & Sons, hybrid seed corn. Continental Steel Products Co., fencing and metal roofing. Davidson Chemical Corp. Early & Daniel Co., a complete line of feeds. Guarantee Electric Fence Co., electrical apparatus for making one wire fencing possible. J. W. Eshleman & Sons, feeds. W. W. Williams, IHC power unit.

Buckeye Buckshots

Sam Golden's white rat, Grandma Naugh, made the trip by plane and created quite a sensation.

Woody Woodman, as usual, kept open house. An elaborate buffet luncheon, with plenty of the amber fluid, was available at all hours through courtesy of the Morton Salt Co. Don Yount was mine host.

Harry B. Olson and Barney Weller gave valuable assistance to Bob McAlister.

E. A. Pierce & Co. furnished continuous market quotations.

Now that the members know of Bill Cummings' great surprise, they will not only attend future meetings, but not miss a single session.

J. W. Huntington, Mill Mutuals, furnished the badges and sent his assistants, W. J. Bentz, R. S. Castle, J. G. Svehla, G. N. Arnold, Le Roy Neal and Helen Irwin, to handle the registrations.

Many ladies were in attendance, showing that they too are getting the convention spirit.

Bob Crawford will not recommend French fried onions for a midnight snack.

C. S. Phillips, Seed Trade Reporting Bureau, made a quick trip back to Chicago so he could indulge in an appendectomy. He is recovering rapidly and expects to return to his office soon.

Charlie Latshaw of the Ohio Farmers Ass'n. was on hand to give Bill his moral support.

In Attendance

Cleveland: F. E. Watkins.

Sam Rice brought his two sons down from Metamora.

Springfield: E. E. McConnell and John F. Sugrue, Stratton Grain Co.

Cincinnati: D. J. Schuh and H. C. Garnett, Cincinnati Board of Trade; E. Fitzgerald, J. M. Lodwick, and E. B. Terrill, Jr.

Fencing representatives were: C. A. Fogleman, R. J. Beabout, Blaine Ross, A. J. Bellar, M. E. Day, A. Kiedal, Tom La Pierre.

SEED FIRMS were represented by: Tom Thompson, O. & M. Seed Co., Green Springs; E. T. Dickey, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; R. S. Thompson and C. H. Rush, Kentland, Ind.

Other visitors were: V. C. Westfall and Chris Egley, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Morris Matusoff, Dayton; G. W. Lowe, state inspector, Zanesville; W. Pickard, Petersburg, Mich.; C. T. Ater, New York City.

MACHINERY representatives present included: Carl Berger and H. R. Blackstone, Sidney Grain Machinery Co.; W. W. Irwin, Richardson Scale Co.; J. J. Pollard, Sprout Waldron & Co., Blain Sutton.

Buffalo: George B. Wood, Wood Grain Corp.; John W. Anderson, Kellogg Grain & Elevator Co.; Calvin G. Ireys, American Elevator Co.; Dan A. Southwell, F. E. Smith, E. B. Copeland, C. B. Weydman, and G. W. Dukant.

Toledo: D. L. Norley, Cargill, Inc.; A. E. Schultz, Secy., Toledo Board of Trade; P. M. Barnes and wife, L. J. Schuster, C. C. Fivian, G. R. Forrester and wife, H. W. Applegate, C. A. Corns, Fred Mayer, Woody Woodman and A. A. Bame.

SALT Manufacturers' representatives were: Don Yount, John G. Gerlach, A. C. Arps, Neil Neumherz, L. H. McCausland, R. H. Phelps, Morton Salt Co.; Harry G. Horton, Wm. A. Orthey, and Gilbert F. Martin, Mulkey Salt Co.; C. A. Corns and Sidney Marx, Ohio Salt Co.

FEED AND FEED ingredient manufacturers were represented by: H. E. James, P. F. Tams, J. M. Campbell, Dayton; D. N. Bobb, Washington C. H.; Carl Lehner, R. W. Bosh, Luke Cobe, K. F. Dillon, E. Gabriel, E. P. Short, H. C. McDonald, and T. M. Valentine, Marion; Ross Taylor and C. W. Sievert, Chicago; M. E. Engle, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; W. B. Arne, Piqua; O. W. Meyer, Napoleon; D. E. Bell, Chicago; D. R. Jorgensen, Des Moines, Ia.; H. Z. Zindel, Kansas City, Mo.; J. A. Cleaver, Danville, Ill.; W. A. Crozer, Chicago; Albert E. Pacini, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. E. Gibbs, Cincinnati; E. M. Stultz, Massillon; Gust Holland, F. B. Keiser, C. D. Calvert, and Dale Jennings, Piqua; R. E. Schrider, Cleveland; R. C. Younce, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. A. Seaman and C. F. Marsh, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

OHIO DEALERS PRESENT included: H. L. W. H. and O. E. Hockman, A. B. and B. E. Schirm, Canal Winchester; D. McCoy, C. I. Ringer, Highland; J. M. Armacost, E. F. Rimer, Hubert Johnson, Campbelltown; Emmett Loy, Earl Burkett, Brookville; Paul Meyer, C. F. Bostelman, Paul Groll, Holgate; Harold Griggs, Basil; W. A. Cooke, Mt. Vernon; Maurice Riesenberg, Reading; L. T. Roberts, Thornville; C. W. Pontius, George Mitchell, Joe Cummins, Burton Bunker, S. R. Brown, Lewisburg; Clarence Cook, Carl Andrews, Forest McCune, New Holland; J. G. Owens, W. C. Driesbach, Mt. Sterling; Forest Huffman, P. C. Spain, O. M. Clark, O. J. Chamberlain, North Lewisburg; Frank Colville, B. E. Skeen, L. F. C. H. and George Branstool, Utica;

R. B. Dewey, C. T. Preest, South Charleston; J. P. Dewey, H. E. Guthrie, Clarence Rhoades, Leesburg; G. V. Cornish, A. W. Noah, H. E. Carpenter, Berea; Howard Clay, Urbana; R. B. Price, Robert Watson, Sedalia; C. N. Briggs, Ralph Gerfen, Harry Schultz, C. T. Kaelber, W. C. Ulmer, Waldo; G. M. North, Groveport; T. H. Murphy, Good Hope; L. R. Watts, London; G. E. O'Brien, E. W. Loy, G. M. Brinker, A. K. Herly, C. S. Mills, Greenville; Hugh Garvin, W. C. Kemper, John Kalbern, Hamilton; Boyd Teegardin, Duval; Harry Kaelber, Cardington; Ivan and Alva Hill, Derby; Jack Mueller, Henry Nieman, Lockland; C. C. Myers,

Joe and L. W. Dewey, P. F. Craig, V. F. Ferneau, Blanchester; Robert Kilpatrick, G. F. Dresbach, G. C. Cline, Ashville; C. P. Clements, Atlanta; Tom Reed, Centerburg; Dick Hervey, C. W. Rausch, H. K. Scott, H. E. Frederick, E. J. Croft, Marysville; W. M. Pyle, Clarksville; K. E. Buchley, Wilmington; B. R. Hoaglin, Russell Brian, Scott; J. M. Simpson, Mansfield; Otis J. Bear, C. A. Hiegel, Leipsic; Roy Phepps, Herbert Kull, Carroll; George Bochar, R. W. Liston, Howard Cook, Fess Walters, Paul McCoy, D. B. Walker, R. F. Rowland, S. L. Warner, H. W., W. F. and William Heffner, C. C. Armstrong, Circleville; John and B. F. Russell, R. F. Taylor, D. A. Prince, Hilliards;

J. H., H. L. and L. L. Motz, Fred Powell, Brice; Guy Smith, Sugar Ridge; W. W. and W. F. Tyler, Wooster; Bob McManness, Findlay; R. W. Dachtstein, Bryan; L. W. Tamplin, West Mansfield; E. L. Allton, St. Paris; R. P. Murphy, Greenfield; R. L. James, Croton; Robert Scott, Washington C. H.; G. O. Weimer, Rosewood; H. H. Snyder, Kingston; W. C. Zuercher, J. G. Gerber, Pandora; W. H. Clay, Quincy; J. B. Hill, Orient; E. M. Hieber, Lykens; A. P. Eier, Nevada; Earl Davison, DeGraff; F. H. Detjen, Wapakoneta; L. R. Forsythe, Rawson; J. D. North, Gallipolis; R. S. Brown, Bremen;

Sam Miller, Celina; Victor Stuckey, Berne; C. W. Jones, Granville; R. Calvelage, Ft. Jennings; C. W. Gaul, Pleasant Corners; H. B. Anthony, E. D. Fristoe, J. M. Adlard, Piqua; A. A. Fleming, Prospect; J. F. Ackerman, Lima; L. G. Bradstock, Wellington; C. R. Swartz, New Hampshire; W. C. Youmans, Plain City; R. D. Stryker, Clarksville; W. M. and J. W. Myers, Lockbourne; Bruce Shepard, Christiansburg, Miss.; Amy Voltz, Wren; J. D. Beam, Port Williams; C. F. Mondhank, Lancaster; Hugh Brubaker, New Carlisle; H. R. Wooley, Pickerington; I. M. Jennings, Beaverdam; K. E. Farmer, Marengo; Everett Early, Lowell Thomas, Waynesville;

A. T. and L. A. Ward, R. J. Kucklick, Fostoria; W. H. Kemmer, Hamler; W. H. Hertenstein, Chillicothe; S. A. Wenner, Carey; Oscar Weiker, D. A. Henry, Upper Sandusky; W. Breidenbach, Kenton; Dwight Moore, D. W. Mahaffey, Morrill; Ray Latham, Plain City; George Bochar, Williamsport; R. O. Roeth, Houston; M. D. Mizer, Bakersville; H. F. Hupman, Yellow Springs; R. C. Fees, Dola; E. H. Heldman, Jenera; J. C. Fedders, Franklin; R. E. Crane, Osborn; A. L. Coddington, Conover; H. W. Sark, Lilley Chapel; G. L. Schultz, Bucyrus; E. O. Mohr, Tinnecanoe City; John Homan, Burkettsville; Alvin Seffen, Ansonia; C. B. Earnest, Camden; R. W. Keynes, Logan; H. P. Clouse, Milford Center; R. M. Snyder, London; L. A. Gilliland, Van Wert; O. M. McRee, Springfield; O. W. Andrews, Maplewood; Ed. McClure, Lima; M. A. Hogan, Grants; R. H. Brundige, Kingston

Re-elected Officers of the Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n.



G. E. O'Brien, Greenville, pres.; H. R. Wooley, Pickerington, vice-pres.; L. G. Bradstock, Wellington, 2d vice-pres.

Customer-Treatment of Government Wheat Favored by Colorado Dealers

Nearly 150 grain dealers from Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska met at Sterling, Colo., June 25, for the annual convention of the Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Grading School

The convention opened with a grading school in the Municipal Auditorium in the morning, where more than 50 country shippers watched Chief Inspector M. J. Meyer of the Denver Grain Exchange demonstrate a probe for taking samples from a carload of grain; and saw Chief Inspector Harry R. Clark, of the Omaha Grain Exchange fill a testing kettle and make a weight per bushel test of a sample of wheat with an improved Boerner tester kettle filler.

"The taking of a representative sample of a lot or parcel of grain for inspection and grading purposes is most important," declared Mr. Meyer, in explaining the use of the probe. "If the sample obtained is not representative of the lots quality no amount of care in determining the grading factors will establish the true grade of the grain."

Heavy Weight Per Bushel Tests

VOLUNTEERS from among the grain dealers present, making weight per bushel tests by their accustomed methods, found themselves testing samples of wheat from 3/10ths to 1 1/2 lbs. heavy, compared with the results from approved, government methods, as employed in grain inspection departments. Mr. Clark explained that the true test weight per bushel is found when 1,000 grams of wheat are dropped thru a 1 1/4 inch opening in a continuous stream from a height 2 inches above the top of the testing kettle. This volume of grain gives the proper overflow for filling the bucket, and the surplus must be stroked off with a round-edge stroker, using three, zig-zag, outward strokes.

"Expensive equipment is not necessary to approximate the same tests that approved apparatus give," said Mr. Clark, "but put your apparatus in your office, make your tests free from the vibration that accompanies the running of a truck engine on the scale deck. This vibration, and improper methods of filling and stroking the testing bucket will cause the test to be heavy, and lead the grain dealer to pay more for the grain than his judgment indicates it to be worth."

SAMPLES of small and coarse grains were picked by the grain dealers under the supervision of Mr. Meyer, Mr. Clark, W. G. Leonard, associate agronomist at Colorado's agricultural college; E. A. Hill, grain supervisor at Denver, and L. A. Hallam, his assistant; and R. P. Yates, who has charge of Colorado's seed regulatory service. Individual instruction gave each dealer an understanding of what constitutes damage, foreign matter, and mixed grains.

The school was sponsored by the Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n, the Colorado State College of Agriculture, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. At the close of the school Mr. Yates talked briefly about stem rust, frost damage, brewing barley, and Komar wheat.

STEM and leaf rust he classified as minor ills in Colorado's wheat crop this year, and frost damage he considered negligible so far as is known, particularly in the spring wheat, which he believed had not developed to the "head in the boot" stage that is so susceptible to frost injury, at the time of the April and early May freezes.

VELVET and Wisconsin 38 Mr. Yates considered among the best brewing barleys, though

he believed the Colorado climate, unless near the foot hills, generally too hot for satisfactory production of brewing barley, the heat causing it to become too glutinous.

KOMAR WHEAT, officially approved by the experimental station before being released for commercial production, Mr. Yates declared to be as good as Ceres among the spring wheats. Komar, he said, outyielded Marquis by 30% in a test at Akron, and while it is not immune to rust, it is less affected than is Marquis.

Thatcher wheat, he admitted, yields as well as Komar under irrigation, but it produces from 10 to 15% less than Komar on dry land, according to 4-year tests under both types of production.

Saturday Afternoon Session

The Saturday afternoon business session of the Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n was also held in the Sterling's Municipal Auditorium. J. E. Crowe, Denver, was elected to preside as temporary chairman, and introduced the speakers.

SENATOR E. C. JOHNSON, former grain dealer at Craig, Colo., who still holds an interest in an elevator at that point, and former governor of the state of Colorado, was the first speaker.

"No business," declared the Senator, "can long afford to do business without a profit. The grain business particularly suffers a high mortality. Too often it fails to build a nest egg to absorb its losses."

"In Washington I have found a surprising lack of understanding of the farm problem, with a consequent willingness to accept the interpretations of the Department of Agriculture. The farm problem is complicated. If we attempt to do something about one phase of it, some other phase is thrown out of balance."

"The farm problem is really two problems."



Ed Crowe, Denver, Chairman of the Colorado Convention.

One is the problem of conserving the soil. Probably today's soil conservation program is a good thing. Certainly soil fertility should be preserved.

"But what the farmer wants is stabilization of grain prices. This has nothing to do with soil conservation."

"The most constructive farm program, I believe, would be one that broadens markets and develops new uses for farm products. A part in such a program is played by distribution. If everyone in this country could have all they want to eat, all the bread and all the meat that would save them from hunger, I feel sure we would have no surplus."

"This country now spends two billion dollars a year on made-work thru the W.P.A. and other government agencies. If only half of this amount were spent to buy up surplus farm production, and give it to the needy we would solve both problems at one stroke."

Year-Round Business With Sidelines

JOHN R. JIRDON, Morrill, Neb., exhibited several Mormon crickets and a few heads of wheat in a mason jar, before pleading with the dealers to take sufficient margin to cover their costs in handling the current crop of wheat. "If we don't get a fair price for the service we render," he declared, "it will not be long until we are all out of business."

"Wheat moves to market quickly today," said Mr. Jirdon. "Handling it is not a year round proposition in the country where I buy grain. A grain dealer must have sidelines if he is to keep the elevator open 12 months out of the year."

"What sidelines a grain dealer may handle profitably depends upon his community, and the services already rendered by others. Duplication of facilities or services is seldom profitable. It is preferable to purchase an existing business and add it to your grain business rather than duplicate. But in every community there is something which the elevator can handle efficiently to help out the grain business. We do a lot of feeding."

Elevator Operating Costs

H. E. DAY, North Platte, Neb., led a discussion on elevator costs and means of meeting them. "Failure to take a margin sufficient to cover elevator operating costs when handling grain," he declared, "is often the result of insufficient knowledge of those costs."

"When our county agent approached me on the question of handling government wheat acquired under wheat loans, and the wheat insurance program, proposing a handling charge of 1c per bushel, I refused to fill out his forms, told him flatly that I had to have 3c, and that there is no known existing reason why the government should be favored over our regular customers in the handling of grain."

"A margin of 3c a bushel on wheat is not enough. The figures compiled and published by Sec'y J. F. Moyer of the Kansas Grain, Feed, & Seed Dealers Ass'n, demonstrate conclusively that we must have 4c a bushel or better for handling wheat. Anything less than this means that we are merely swapping dollars, or actually taking a loss."

"Even 4c a bushel on a low volume is not enough, and will not keep an elevator open the year round. Keeping the elevator open means that we must have sidelines. At our plant we have a small, 50-bbl. mill, which helps keep our employes busy. This is one form of sideline. Some elevators try feeding operations with success. Handling gasoline and oil is another. There is a great variety of sidelines that may be added to the grain business."

Discussion centered around sidelines, many dealers offering the opinion that sidelines generally make money for the elevators, but that the profits from sidelines are often dissipated in over-bidding for grain. Trucks, it was pointed out, will travel several miles farther for an extra cent a bushel.

OVER-BIDDING is not always intentional. Frequently it is caused from a failure to recognize the real value of grain offered. The difficulty is most apparent in years when much off-grade grain comes to market.

"I appreciate," said Mr. Day, "the work of the Omaha grain exchange, and federal supervisors in educating grain dealers on how to test grain properly. Mishandling of the testing bucket, thru lack of knowledge of just how to use this instrument, is a common cause of test weights that are not sustained when the grain reaches a terminal market."

GLENN MORRIS, Sterling, operator of a line of country elevators, said he found it does not pay to keep some of his outlying elevators open except during the rush season. The closing down of elevators at competitive points after the rush movement is over usually leaves enough grain in the community so that one elevator can stay open the year around.

"FEEDING," declared Mr. Jirson, "is a year around business. Feeding is really our main business. We ship wheat only, and consider grain shipping business our sideline."

O. M. KELLOGG, Denver.—"I don't like to own an elevator that won't support itself without the aid of sidelines. After all, the handling of grain is a business, and it should support itself. Adding sidelines simply adds credit headaches. A margin of 5c a bushel gross on wheat is not unfair and is necessary to support an elevator doing an annual business of 100,000 bushels of wheat."

MR. N. SHANNON, of Kansas City, operator of a line of country elevators, confirmed Mr. Kellogg's conviction.

"Feed," said L. L. Yowell, Holyoke, "can be handled on a cash basis. We have heard it couldn't be done, but we do it and find that our trade has stayed with us."

Cut-Throat Competition

ART WALTERS, Denver, waxed warm on the subject of cut-throat competition.

"Grain journals as well as the officers of grain dealers ass'ns," he said, "have repeatedly called attention to the harmful results of cut-throat competition. Your efforts, whether you be an employee or an employer, are directed toward making money. Else, why the effort? Making money is the goal of every business and every worker. But with the heavy expenses that all business must bear, the surest way of not making money is to engage in foolhardy, competitive tactics."

"A speaker at an eastern meeting of grain dealers, as reported in *Grain & Feed Journals*,

must have had Colorado in mind when he said: 'All of us know that grain should be purchased on a reasonable fair margin, and proper discounts assessed on off-grades. Yet, we all know that the tendency to trust to luck has been the rule, rather than the exception, during the past season, and you know the results.'

"Often it happens that because a producer is a good personal friend and the buyer wishes to favor him, he accepts low grade grain as top grade and makes payment accordingly. But when this grain reaches the market the terminal buyer cannot waive discounts because he likes you. No! All grain taken into a country elevator must be sold eventually strictly on its grade and merit."

"Distrust of each other between buyers appears at some competitive points. Farmers, where they find it possible, often create such a condition in order to raise the bids for their grain. I visited such a competitive point two years ago, to find that two competing buyers had listened and accepted as a fact, the rumors spread by the farmers in their territory. A little inquiry showed that several members of the same family, probably the largest wheat growers in the territory, had created ill-feeling between the grain buyers, for the purpose of advancing the prices bid for their crops. Most of the rumors by unscrupulous sellers cannot be verified."

"Ahead of us are difficult problems that must be solved. The danger to grain buyers in the new farm bill cannot be estimated. Quotas, should they be invoked, will doubtless be exceeded by some producers and efforts will be made to bootleg wheat. How are such matters to be handled? Without the fullest co-operation between competing buyers, some will get into trouble with the government."

"The country grain buyer occupies a vital place in the grain marketing system. But if he is to exist under the changing conditions with which we are faced, the chiseling that has become too common a practice must cease. The buyer who fails to discount grain according to its sound market value, or who pays premiums where no premiums are due, is headed for trouble and cannot stay in business long."

"Now is the time to iron out our problems, and learn to have more confidence in one another."

Mill Buyers Demand Specification Wheat

HARRY R. CLARK, head of the Omaha Grain Exchange inspection department, declared its protein laboratory had proven a



Pres.-elect Glenn Morris, Sterling, Colo.

good investment for the Omaha market and for the country elevators doing business at that market, since it had eliminated guess work in estimating protein. "The laboratory check is accurate," he declared, "and has outmoded the old 'dark, hard and vitrious' classification."

"Omaha has added a milling and baking test department to its laboratory facilities. We have found that mills and terminal buyers of wheat demand such information. It is to be expected that grain marketed on a milling and baking test, if of high quality, will bring substantial premiums to the country elevator that has good quality wheat to offer."

"Weather and soil conditions influence protein in wheat. Wheat grown on clover and alfalfa land usually carries high protein. Hot, dry winds at ripening time contribute to the protein content of the wheat berry."

Crop Improvement

"To keep pace with states to the north and south, Nebraska has initiated the Nebraska Crop Improvement Ass'n, and has secured the full time services of an expert agronomist who will initiate a program of wheat testing plots. In areas suffering from mixed grains, he will arrange for small test strips of land. Local grain elevators will collect samples of local wheat, and these samples, identified only by number so that no individual farmer's sample may be known to other than the authorities in charge, will be planted in these test plots beside samples of approved pure varieties for comparison."

"Contributions from Nebraska business men are rapidly raising a budget of \$10,000 for this work, which is expected to prove as beneficial to Nebraska farmers as it has proven in Canada, and our own Northwest."

CHAIRMAN CROWE appointed John Conley, Denver; Joe Hall, Akron, and R. A. Collier, Sterling, as a com'te to nominate officers for the ass'n.

Psychological Effect

H. M. WELSH, Sterling, suggested that terminal market bids for wheat, as, for example, "No 2 hard, 15% protein," create a false impression among country elevator operators that their wheat is worth more than it will actually bring on the market. "Psychologically," he declared, "it is better to bid on a basis of average wheat, instead of top grades, and offer premiums for protein above average. I believe that terminal buyers could help country dealers by changing their present methods of bidding in line with this suggestion."

Directors Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n.



Front row, l. to r.: Pres. Glenn Morris, Sterling, Colo.; Sec'y J. W. Campbell, Denver, Colo.; Director R. A. Strong, Greeley, Colo.; and Vice-Pres. L. H. Connell, Denver, Colo.
Back row, l. to r.: C. A. McClure, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Charles Deaver, Sidney, Neb.; Rudy Hoffman, Cheyenne, Wyo.; L. L. Yowell, Holyoke, Colo., and George Irelan, Yuma, Colo., directors.

Government Wheat

J. L. WELSH, Omaha, responding to questions, said that no definite plan for handling government wheat impounded by expected loans, or wheat insurance plan premiums, can be laid out at this time. "The government," he said, "is busy trying to figure out a low loan basis for wheat and still conform to the farm law. In the terminals the government is trying to arrange for a 1c per bushel handling charge and a storage rate not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel per month.

"Country shippers will encounter some difficulty unless they are able to buy such government wheat, and turn the purchase checks over to the proper government authorities, so they can replace the wheat with purchase of similar quantities in some terminal.

"Storage in country elevators, should arrangements be worked out, will demand that the elevator be bonded for \$10,000 or more, with a grade of bond that requires premiums of \$10 per \$1,000.

"The government's program is still indefinite. Until it becomes more settled, and we know what to expect from the Department of Agriculture, all plans are subject to quick change."

Discussion of this subject after the election of officers established a firm conviction among the dealers that government wheat is entitled to the same treatment and margins given farmer customers, that it should be bought, if this is possible, on the same basis as wheat is bought from regular farmer customers, and that it should pay fair storage charges, if stored, at the generally accepted rate of 1c per bushel per month.

New Officers

ELECTION of officers for the ensuing year placed Glenn Morris, Sterling, pres.; L. H. Connell, Denver, vice-pres.; and continued J. W. Campbell, Denver, as sec'y. Directors elected are Rudy Hoffman, Cheyenne, Wyo.; R. A. Strong, Greeley, Colo.; C. A. McClure, Colorado Springs, Colo.; George Ireland, Yuma, Colo.; L. L. Yowell, Holyoke, Colo.; and Charles Deaver, Sidney, Neb.

Membership

GENE BINNING, Dix, Neb., briefly outlined a plan for sectionalizing the Colorado territory, according to railroad lines, and appointing responsible grain dealers to build up the membership.

SECY CAMPBELL announced that 28 members had already paid their dues during the convention.

"Another meeting of this ass'n will be held in Denver during the live stock show week," he said. "At that meeting we expect to affiliate with the mixed feed dealers and manufacturers to build a strong Colorado ass'n."

Adjourned *sine die*.

Colorado's Banquet

The annual banquet was held in the dining room of the Graham hotel, Saturday evening.

HUGH BUTLER, Omaha, past pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, was the toastmaster. He introduced convention speakers, and leading ass'n lights, including Pres.-Elect Glenn Morris. Cries of "Speech! Speech!" brought the new pres. to his feet to appreciate the honor bestowed upon him. Then he humorously added a line: "But, as I said at our last convention, if you expect me to make a speech, you are going to be damn-well fooled." His healthy, western grin, at the close of this remark brought a wild wave of applause.

Convention Notes

REGISTRATION and the sale of over 100 banquet tickets was handled by R. T. Blood of the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which supplied the attractive identification badges pinned to each coat lapel.

VISITING WIVES numbered nearly 20, and the convention proved a get-acquainted ground for the ladies as well as the men, many notes and addresses being exchanged.

CONTRARY to most one-day conventions, the hotel lobby and the hotel rooms remained well filled after the banquet with dealers anxious to renew their acquaintances thru the trade, and add new friends to their list.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made during the course of the convention of intention to change the name of the ass'n at the January meeting to include the word "feed" and to include in the membership the mixed feed manufacturers of Colorado and tributary sections of Nebraska and Wyoming.

Attendance at Sterling

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., sent R. H. Wilson.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., representatives were Marshall Bruce, F. J. Clute, A. E. Hockman and N. S. Shannon.

OMAHA, Nebr., representatives included Hugh Butler, Harry Clark, J. O. Garner, James Trimble and J. L. Welsh.

DENVER representatives were Rex Houlton, Houlton Grain Co.; Joe Jackson and J. W. Campbell, Trinidad Bean & Elevator Co.; Leo H. Connell and Tom A. Dinkal, Intermountain Elevator Co.; Newton A. Gray, of Geo. Hanks Grain. Other Denverites included Chauncy Abbott, P. A. Archambault, Paul Barnett, J. W. Conley, J. E. Crowe, L. A. Hallam, E. A. Hill, O. M. Kellogg, Ross Lowe, E. R. Lucas, M. J. Meyer, W. J. Moon, R. P. Quest, O. P. Sherrill, A. S. Walters, Jim Winn, L. O. Wilson, and Leo Wilson Jr.

WYOMING representatives were Oscar Guth, Veteran, and R. J. Hoffman of Cheyenne.

COLORADO shippers were Bun Wells and Carl Leshner, Akron; Henning Hanson, Brush; H. L. Peterson, Byers; Claude A. McClure, Colorado Springs; J. S. Thomas, Fleming; Ralph Strong, Greeley; L. L. Yowell, Holyoke; N. G. Ensey, J. D. Gillen, and Joe Zersen of Julesburg; Paul B. Adams, and V. E. Wickstrand, Longmont; Elmer E. Weidel, Ovid; I. J. Taylor, Paoli; W. H. Hunek, Platner; R. A. Callier, S. L. Mallo, Glenn Morris, J. G. Seavers, M. R. Thimmig and H. M. Welsh, of Sterling.

NEBRASKA shippers were B. L. Vandruuff, Broadwater; E. W. Nelson, Bule; W. W. Peterson, Chappell; Wayne Yowell, Curtis; John B. Courtney, Dalton; Gene Binning, Dix; R. R. Savage, Elsie; F. R. Warden, Gering; John Eskildsen, Grainton; C. J. Gaddis, and J. M. Kellogg, Grant; Geo. Bartels, Charles Gatham and Joe F. Vogt, Gurley; Gene Schroeder, and Jack Shotbolt, Imperial; B. W. Larson, Kimball; R. J. Lorenzen, Lisico; Martin Peterson, Lodgepole; W. R. Lages, McCook; V. A. Kelley, Madrid; John R. Jirdon, Morrill; H. E. Day, North Platte; Harold Kenfield, and C. G. Scherwitz, Ogallala; Geo. F. Jones, and E. I. Mead, Scotts Bluff; John C. Demers, Sunol; J. H. Grill, and Channing Lewis, Wallace.

Missouri Grain Meet at Slater

A meeting of the grain dealers and millers was called by Mr. Hadley Butts, Manager of the Farmers Cooperative Ass'n No. 1, and Mr. Charles Bolte, President of the Slater Mill & Elevator Co., of dealers in the Slater territory. A seven o'clock chicken dinner with delicious biscuits made from Hummer Flour was served with the compliments of Mr. Bolte and Mr. Butts.

After the dinner, very interesting discussions in regard to the Government Loans on stored wheat, the Wages and Hour Law, barge shipping competition, and matters concerning the grain dealers and millers were discussed. Everybody in attendance realizes that we have problems to solve which only time and study will enable us to solve and understand.

The following were in attendance: C. A. Morton and B. H. Davis, St. Louis; R. S. Price, Glasgow; Wm. Sheppard, Moberly; M. T. Devine, Boonville; R. Summers, Fayette; F. L. Summers, Armstrong; T. W. Marshall, W. A. Stevens, C. A. Gray, and J. L. Leach, Kansas City; H. H. Butts, Slater; Frank Farnen, Kansas City; Charles Brucks, Glasgow; A. Mortenson, Higginsville; Charles Bolte, Slater; Harry B. Bolte, Slater; Geo. Klingenberg, Concordia; J. W. Crow, Marshall; Pete Rea, Marshall; D. A. Meinershagen, Higginsville; Milton Reidenback, Slater; Chris Wilkens, Concordia; Edwin H. Schelp, Emma; Theo. H. Henning, Concordia; S. C. Masters, O. F. Kelly, Boonville; C. H. Spencer, Jr., Slater; A. H. Jones, Slater; Bernard Johanning, Glasgow; A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, and F. W. Lipscomb, pres. Mo. Grain, Feed & Millers.

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Wagon Loads Received. A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50. Weight 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ x11 $\frac{1}{4}$, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 78. Price, \$1.30. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x15 $\frac{1}{2}$, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8,200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 235 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60. Weight 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x13 $\frac{1}{2}$, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00. Weight 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.00. Weight 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

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Pacific N-W Dealers to Discourage Truckers

An attendance of 250 greeted the speakers at the annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n at Spokane, Wash., June 17, at which F. M. Baller of Spokane presided.

During the morning the grain dealers were joined in their convention session by the 35 cereal chemists in Spokane for the three-day convention of the northwest section of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists.

R. L. SUPPES, regional field representative for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, addressed the group on the proposed plan of operation of the new governmental agency he represents.

LUDVIG REIMERS, chief chemist for the Sperry mill at Vallejo, Calif., spoke on the value of protein to wheat. He illustrated his lecture by displaying a flat, pale, coarse-appearing loaf of bread baked from flour containing but 8 per cent protein. An attractive brown and well-developed loaf which he displayed was baked under similar conditions with flour containing 13 per cent protein.

WILLIAM L. HALEY, chairman of the cereal chemists com'te to secure a federal grain research laboratory for Pullman, told of the need for such a laboratory to secure proper classification of grain that it may be marketed more advantageously. The grain men agreed to aid in the attempt to secure a government appropriation for the laboratory.

DEAN JOHNSON of the Department of Agriculture at the State College of Washington at Pullman entertained the large joint session with a very interesting exposition of his impressions of agricultural conditions in various countries of Europe. Dean Johnson recently returned from a trip to Czechoslovakia, England, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. He contrasted the way farms are run now with the conditions before the war. He stressed the high standards of agriculture in Sweden, and Denmark, and the large amount of fine cattle and hogs and dairy cattle in these countries, and mentioned especially, economic conditions in Sweden and the lack of depression there. He described in an interesting manner the so-called strip farming in Czechoslovakia and the plan there to buy up the strips and resell to the farmers to get larger and more compact farms. He also spoke of the large farms in Russia where the government has taken the small farms and combined them for greater efficiency, the farms being under the management of communities which were in turn under the supervision of government agents. Here, a family of six is expected to live on the produce of 12 acres of wheat. Taxes will eat up more than half of this amount, leaving only wheat from 6 acres to furnish living for each family. He doubts very much the reports that people can

have a very high standard of living under these conditions.

SECY TED BRASCH reported: Since taking office on August 3, 1937, the paid-up membership has increased 16 per cent. During the 45 weeks in office, 45 bulletins were published.

Seven regional meetings were held during the year. The largest was held in Lewiston, Idaho, with an attendance of 193.

During the year the Ass'n has taken an active part in defending the grain trade in legislative measures as opposing the train limit bill and favoring the Biermann amendment.

The Ass'n has strongly favored the installment of a Federal Cereal Research Laboratory at Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.

Resolutions Adopted

A resolution was adopted favoring a reduction in car fumigation from \$25 to \$15 per car.

The ass'n is strongly opposed to any change in the present free transit of grain, according to the tariffs at present in effect as a change would work a hardship on the grower by eliminating markets he now enjoys.

A report of the transportation com'te asked coast dealers to discourage buying from wheat truckers, and criticized the Great Northern railway for "discouraging tonnage in cross-country points" by charging excessive switching charges at Portland.

Retention of the present Philippine subsidy was urged.

The trade rules com'te recommended developing with the carriers one free switch in line hauls to all North Pacific coast terminal team tracks or private track deliveries.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: A. J. Haile, of Spokane, Wash., pres.; Harry Morrison, of Walla Walla, vice-pres., and George Schultz, of Reardan, Wash., treas. Ted Brasch was reappointed manager of the Ass'n.

Directors elected: Sol Remiman, Odessa; S. C. Armstrong, Seattle; Howard Hughes, Pullman; Louis Hopkins, Pomeroy; J. J. Chisholm, Walla Walla; A. M. Chrystall, Portland; Paul Ostroot, Portland; H. L. McIntyre, Seattle; T. E. Robinson, Nez Perce; Gorton T. Shaw, Seattle. Schultz, Reiman, Hughes, W. R. Glover, Spokane, and J. W. Shephard, Lewiston, Idaho, were elected to the executive com'te.

At the annual banquet A. M. Chrystall acted as toastmaster.

Barley Cleaning

Barley cleaning and handling practices in Canada were investigated by a survey supplemented by laboratory experiments and information from importing and competing countries, as reported by J. G. Malloch in Scientific Agriculture.

Barley evidently can be cleaned to any desired degree of purity with machinery currently available. Malt-house cleaning systems are said to be most complex and efficient in America, simplest in England, and intermediate in continental Europe.

Peeling or skinning barley decreases its malting value. In 1934, peeling damage was greater

at threshing than any other stage of marketing. No damage could be attributed to cleaning or handling in country or terminal elevators, altho it was shown that damage may occur in the latter.

Susceptibility to subsequent damage was shown to be increased by rough handling, low moisture content of grain, or low atmospheric humidity. Varieties were found to differ in their susceptibility. Different types of cleaning devices and methods of reducing the current high level of damage are discussed.

R. L. Porter, an Intrepid Merchant

At a time when economic conditions combined with governmental domination drives strong men of long experience to give up business in dire dismay, it is most encouraging to find one fearless grain dealer, who fails to recognize and refuses to admit distressing handicaps, but has the courage to conduct a successful grain, feed and coal business without excuse or complaint.

Among the leaders in Who is Who in the Grain Trade of U. S. A. must be listed the name of R. L. Porter, of the R. L. Porter Grain & Seed Co., Spearman, Texas.

Mr. Porter lost his eyesight in an explosion of dynamite caps when he was 20 years old. He was then taking electrical engineering at the University of Oklahoma. After a year or more of medical treatment, he learned to read Braille and to use a Braille typewriter, and then obtained his Bachelor of Science Degree from the University of Pennsylvania, and his M. A. Degree from the Graduate School of Harvard University, majoring in English.

He farmed for a number of years after going to the Panhandle of Texas, and in 1928 built an elevator, which he sold in 1932, building the elevator illustrated herewith after that. He is a firm believer in the use of advertising for increasing sales of feed, flour and coal and writes his own copy.

The editor of the *Spearman Reporter* writes: "Never think of R. L. Porter as a man who would take advantage of his handicap. If there is one thing at his elevator that he does not do and do well, this writer has not discovered it. I have seen him crank a tractor, start a feed grinder and grind feed. I have seen him test a load of grain, walk to the elevator and unload the grain. I have seen him clean grain, watched him sort his sacks of feed—so that he can readily go to his warehouse and select just what you call for without a minute's delay. If you come to his place and buy feed, coal, seed, grain, or any of the other merchandise he handles, you may rest assured that he will not let you handle the loading. He goes to the warehouse and will place your order either in your car or on the fender—he resents it if you try to help him. Such a man is a living example for those who enjoy all natural facilities, an inspiration to those who become discouraged."

Elevator operators who daily contact trying problems will readily appreciate the many difficulties encountered by Mr. Porter in conducting his extensive business. Mrs. Porter does the weighing and accounting, but her courageous mate does all the sales and elevator work and altho the elevator has no man-lift, he climbs to all parts of the house, installs, cares for and repairs the machinery.

It is most inspiring to learn of one courageous soul who faces life's responsibilities without hesitation and without fear regardless of great handicap. His splendid fortitude will surely stimulate his friends and neighbors to a bolder advance on life's trying difficulties. May his dauntless spirit long continue to encourage the rest of us.

Corn loans totaled \$21,320,906 on 43,988,207 bus. June 23, reports the Commodity Credit Corporation.



R. L. Porter and His Elevator at Spearman, Tex.

The Manlift Situation in Ohio

[From an address by J. W. Huntington before the Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n.]

Some of you, no doubt, are unfamiliar with the difficulty we ran into over this necessary piece of equipment in most mills and elevators, namely, the manlift.

It was along last June when we were informed by the Manager of the Pemberville Farmers Exchange that the new manlift in his new elevator had been sealed by the state, as its installation was in violation of the law, and not permitted under the industrial department's rulings.

This, of course, came as a sudden shock and surprise, but upon checking the law we found that in 1933 new regulations had been passed which not only prohibited the type of manlift installed in the Pemberville elevator, but prohibited all manlifts as such. As a matter of fact, the only kind which could be installed, with the exception of the regular passenger elevator, was one which is known as the endless belt type. This, of course, is out of the question for most elevators, not only because of the construction of the buildings, but because of the expense which runs upwards of \$800.

Then we began to hear of a few other manlifts being sealed by state inspectors, and this situation had enough at any time was worse because we were in the midst of the harvest season.

Our mutual companies were vitally interested, not only because of the inconvenience to our policy holders, but because we considered the manlift a very necessary adjunct to fire prevention. In other words, if a man working in an elevator has to climb a ladder or a stairs to do his oiling at the head, he isn't going to do it as frequently as when he is able to step on a manlift and pull himself up without much effort. Also, we give a credit in our rate for the installation of a manlift, and if manlifts were to be prohibited we would not only be faced with serious fire hazards, but we would have to raise rates where ever a manlift had previously been in operation.

In company with your own Secretary, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Charles Latchaw, Secretary of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, we proceeded to go to bat with the Commission. They were very nice, but they simply said that they did not make the law, they were only enforcing it.

When regulations such as these are drawn up

they are generally given a public hearing, and those interested are invited to attend. However, nowhere have I been able to find that the grain or milling trade, or manufacturers of grain and milling machinery were ever invited to attend any manlift hearings. After several meetings between the Commissioners, your Secretaries, and myself it became apparent that we would be in need of legal advice and counsel if we were to get any place. Accordingly the firm of Vorys, Sater, Seymour and Pease of Columbus was employed, which firm handles the business of the Mill Mutuals. It was my first experience in bucking up against a more or less political setup, and I still don't like the way we have to handle such things; namely, we have to pussy foot and go from here to there and get pushed around from one person to another, and everybody has an alibi. It seems impossible to take off our coats and sit down across a table and thrash things out.

All of this time there were some manlifts still sealed, although we finally got those released, but no new ones could be installed. Our fight was for the hand power manlift and not the electric manlift. So far as we know the electric power manlift is still not in disfavor with the commission, but the hand power manlift is.

We had the first meeting with our attorneys and the commission on Sept. 10th, at which time we talked with Mr. Corrigan. Mr. Corrigan is the Chief Inspector. On Sept. 20th we again talked with Mr. Corrigan; on Sept. 22nd with Mr. Kerns, and on Sept. 27th with Mr. Kerns; on Oct. 14th we had a hearing before the commission and on the same day we had a talk with Mr. Corrigan. On Oct. 18th we had a talk with Mr. Kerns and Mr. Anderson; on Oct. 26th another one with Mr. Gregory; on Dec. 13th with Mr. Kerns; Dec. 14th with Mr. Gregory; Dec. 17th with Mr. Kerns and Mr. Wilson; on Dec. 20th another hearing; on Jan. 17th with Mr. Kerns; on Jan. 18th Gregory and Kerns; Feb. 3rd the Industrial Commission; Feb. 4th Mr. Kerns; Feb. 8th Mr. Kerns; Feb. 18th Mr. Kerns and Mr. Waddel; Feb. 23rd Mr. Corrigan; on Mar. 30th Mr. Kerns; Apr. 11th Mr. Kerns and Mr. Waddel; Apr. 19th Mr. Corrigan; May 23rd Mr. Corrigan, when we finally got the manlift situation ironed out as you see it now. The only way for you to understand what we were up against would have been for you to have attended these various hearings. I know many of you got impatient with both Mr. Cummings and Mr. Latchaw, but they were doing the very best they could and although sometimes it seemed

to me that our attorney was not pushing as hard as he might have, further inquiry leads me to believe that he was doing the best he could.

One gentleman in the northern part of the state put in a new manlift in violation of the regulation and had his manlift promptly sealed. The seal was broken and he was arrested. The commission, however, has dropped the case, and everything is lovely there.

Examine the present manlift regulations as shown by the model prepared by the Sidney Grain and Machinery Co., and I believe you will agree that the regulations are an improvement. While the commission was not able to point out any serious accidents or fatalities which had occurred to employees we do know that occasionally trespassers or customers were injured, and these regulations should correct such a hazard.

Mr. Cummings is prepared to assist you in making application for the installation of a new manlift and that means that the blank furnished by the Industrial Commission must be filled out and accompanied by a drawing of the proposed installation. Our office also will be glad to assist at any time. This must go to the Commission, at which time a permit will be issued. There is no charge for this permit but there is a charge of \$3.00 for the inspection when it is made by the department.

What have we gained through all this controversy? Bear in mind that after 1933, when the new regulations were adopted, every man who used a manlift as we know it violated the law. The only reason we hadn't been caught up sooner was because there were not enough inspectors and they simply had not gotten around to it. Please bear in mind also that there was nothing you could do to these manlifts to make them acceptable, as you can do now; they simply had to come out if they had been installed after 1933. This left the grain dealer with only two alternatives: one to spend \$800 or more for an endless belt manlift, or go back to climbing a ladder. Now you can use the old hand power manlift with the regulations, some of which are already on the manlift.

The Canadian government has decided against introducing a bill to appoint a supervisor of the Winnipeg grain exchange this session of parliament, Trade Minister Euler stated June 24, but will incorporate that provision in a complete revision of the grain act next session.

Chicago's First Car of New Wheat

All of the primary markets for winter wheat belt have now received their first car of new wheat of the 1938 crop and the grain trade stimulated by a new thrill has started marketing the big crop with earnest zest. On July 5 the wheat receipts at the principal Southwestern primary markets exceeded ten thousand cars and train loads are arriving daily.

Three farmers of Montgomery County, Illinois, 50 miles south of Springfield, June 30 earned the distinction of growing the first new-crop Illinois wheat marketed on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The farmers are Carl Stewart, Carl Pratt, and Charles Muller, whose wheat lands lie in the vicinity of Waggoner, Ill. Through the Farmers Grain Co. of Waggoner, and Fernandes & Co., Springfield, they shipped a carload of 1600 bus wheat to Lamson Bros. & Co., Chicago receivers. The carload was sold at auction on the trading floor by Kenneth S. Templeton, Board of Trade president.

Roland McHenry, representing the Star Grain Co., a division of General Mills, Inc., was the buyer. He paid 70½c per bushel for the wheat, which was of sample grade, red winter, weighing 58.7 pounds, with 17.3 per cent moisture. It came to Chicago over the Illinois Central lines.



In center, Roland McHenry, Buyer, and Pres. Templeton, Auctioneer, of Chicago's first car of new wheat; and grouped about them Walter Metcalf, Geo. Booth, Francis J. Dolan, Behan of state inspection department, Austin Sturtevant, Kenney Pierce, and Sam Raymond.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Malvern, Ark.—Carl M. Smith has leased the Sammons Gin & Feed Mill and will operate it under the name, Smith's Cotton Gin, after making extensive improvements at the plant.

Jonesboro, Ark.—J. T. White, owner of the Jonesboro Rice Mill which was recently destroyed by fire, has purchased the Jonesboro Roller Mill property and is converting the mill into an up-to-date rice plant. All new machinery will be installed. A large warehouse is being constructed adjoining the present mill. The Jonesboro Roller Mill has moved to property formerly occupied by offices of the Inter-City Trucking Co. The mill acquired by Mr. White contains three of the largest grain elevators in northeast Arkansas, offering storage for a large quantity of rice.

Stuttgart, Ark.—The annual membership meeting of the Arkansas Rice Growers' Co-operative Ass'n., was held June 28 and 29, attendance 145. Officers, all re-elected, are: H. K. Smith, Wheatley, pres. and general manager; R. E. Short, Brinkley, vice-pres.; A. F. Knoll, Stuttgart, sec.-treas., all of whom have served in their respective offices for the past nine years. Annual reports submitted indicated that the association had a satisfactory year. The financial condition was reported excellent. Considerable improvements are being made to the properties. A new 500-h. p. Sterling type water tube boiler is being installed here. The milling plants of the ass'n. at both Stuttgart and DeWitt will be in excellent condition for the handling of the 1938 crop.—J. H. G.

CALIFORNIA

Hynes, Cal.—The Harrison Feed Co. moved to a new location on Artesia st. July 1, in order to install milling machinery for grinding and mixing grain.

Los Angeles, Calif.—The Miller Malting Co. has let contract to the Jones-Hettelsater Cons. Co., for a complete new malting plant of 500,000 bus. capacity. Otto Luebker is consulting engineer.

Perris, Cal.—E. G. Sims' new warehouse and feed mill has been completed and Mr. Sims has moved his business from the old Globe Mills building to the new location. The new building has a 50x100 ft. floor space in addition to the feed business and is built of galvanized iron with cement floor. A new scale is being installed at the building.

CANADA

Fort William, Ont.—The Grand Trunk Pacific Elvtr. Co. of Canada is installing a battery of large capacity Hart Uni-flow Grain Separators with 15,000 bus. per hour capacity. The elevator is operated by the Peavey grain interests. The Hart Emerson Co., Canadian affiliate of the Hart-Carter Co., booked the contract.

Ottawa, Ont.—Members of the board of grain commissioners and the Canadian wheat board were called here the week of June 20-24 to advise the government on the handling of the new wheat crop. During the week they were in conference with the wheat com'te of the cabinet, of which the Hon. W. D. Euler, trade minister, is chairman. Three questions under consideration were (1) Should the minimum price of 87½ cents, No. 1 Northern, basis head of the lakes, in effect during the present crop year be changed for the new crop year which begins August 1? (2) Should the policy of the board be changed in regard to buying wheat when the price is above the minimum? (3) Should the government take steps to implement the recommendation of Mr. Justice W. F. A. Turgeon, who conducted the recent inquiry into grain marketing, that futures trading on the Winnipeg grain exchange should be under the supervision of a government agency? The government is expected to make an early decision.

COLORADO

Arriba, Colo.—The elevator owned by Fred Mosher suffered heavy damage during a windstorm May 29.

Brush, Colo.—The Brush Elevator, subsidiary of the Colorado Mill & Elvtr. Co., is installing a molasses feed mixer.

Peetz, Colo.—The local elevator of the W. C. Harris Grain Co. is being improved with installation of a new Winters Head Drive.

Fort Morgan, Colo.—A new, large capacity bean cleaner has been installed in the bean elevator of the Fort Morgan Flour Mills.

Fort Morgan, Colo.—The former Fort Morgan Bean Co. now operates under the name of Young Bean Co. The elevator is operated solely by the former manager, H. W. Young.

Denver, Colo.—George Hanks, stock commission merchant, has opened a grain department under the name "George Hanks, Grain," in the Live Stock Exchange with Newton A. Gray, formerly associated with the Summit Grain Co. in charge.

Johnstown, Colo.—Gordon Jones, former assistant manager of the Longmont Flour Mills, has been appointed manager of the Johnstown Elevator, another unit of the Colorado Mill & Elvtr. Co., with capacity for 50,000 bus. of bulk grain and complete equipment for manufacturing feed.

Sterling, Colo.—Two new concrete tanks, 22 ft. in diameter and 45 ft. high, with capacity for 13,000 bus. of grain each, are being built at the C. B. & Q. elevator of the W. C. Harris Grain Co. to bring its total storage capacity to 80,000 bus. Screw conveyors are being installed and the elevator head drive is being replaced with a new Winters Head Drive.

Denver, Colo.—A traveling solicitor by the name of Balsey is pulling a fast one on the unsuspecting grain dealers. He recites an interesting story about the consolidation of the four leading grain trade publications, then sells them a subscription to a monthly publication never identified with the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated or any of the publications merged with it.

Brighton, Colo.—The elevator of the Brighton Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has been purchased by Frank Ottesen, who operates the Ottesen Grain Co. at Fort Lupton, six miles north of here. He will operate it under the name of Brighton Grain Co. and has under way a complete remodeling job on the elevator, arranging the machinery more efficiently, installing a 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 9x28 ft. concrete deck, raising the cupola 30 ft. to give gravity flow to all bins, and replacing old power with individual, geared-head motors and roller chain drives; old bearings with new bearings of the anti-friction type.

Sterling, Colo.—Welsh Elvtr. Co. has dismantled an elevator purchased at Sedgwick, Colo., two years ago, and has used most of the usable material in a modern 18,000-bu. frame, iron-clad elevator it has built here. The new elevator has a 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 10x34 ft. deck, a 6-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a Bender Electric Overhead Truck Lift, one leg with 11x7 inch V cups, a 10 h. p. motor on the head, and a York Turnhead. Dimensions of the new elevator are 21x25 ft. on a concrete foundation, 36 ft. to the plate, with an attached 13 ft. driveway and an attached 10 ft. office. This new elevator is used for shipping purposes. For grinding feed the company has leased the feed mill formerly operated by the Fort Morgan Bean & Elvtr. Co.

ILLINOIS

Stonington, Ill.—The Stonington Co-operative Grain Co. has installed a new weightograph scale.

Steward, Ill.—The Steward Grain & Lumber Co., Inc., is installing two Hall Signaling Grain Distributors.

Milmine, Ill.—John Walsh, 72, who at one time operated an elevator here, died June 23 at his home in Ivesdale.

Campgrove, Ill.—A new 20-ton Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck scale has been installed by the Potter Grain Co.

McNabb, Ill.—The property of the McNabb Grain Co., was destroyed by fire of undetermined origin on July 4.

Ohlman, Ill.—The Ohlman Grain Co. has bot the Hargrave Lumber yard and has moved its office to the lumber yard.

Walshville, Ill.—The Walshville Farmers Grain & Livestock Co.'s elevator here has been sold.—D. R. Kinder, attorney.

Nekoma (Woodhull p. o.), Ill.—The Galva Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. is remodeling and rebuilding its local elevator.

Nashville, Ill.—C. H. Frederking, 69, for 50 years an employee of the Huegely Co-operative Elvtr. & Mlg. Co., died June 8.

Standard, Ill.—The Standard Co-op, Elvtr. Co. here has just completed painting its elevator and other buildings with aluminum paint.

Lake City, Ill.—We have installed a Kewanee Air Lift Truck Dump in our Lake City and Ullrich elevators this year.—F. W. DeHart.

Annawan, Ill.—A new 20-ton Soweigh Scale with direct reading-recording beam has been installed by the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co.

Atwater, Ill.—The Central Grain Co. of Hillsboro has leased the Atwater elevator and opened it for business early this month with Fred Barr as manager.

Ullin, Ill.—Bruchhauser Bros. are installing new equipment and remodeling their elevator legs in their local elevator. Werk is being done by Chas. Mayes.—H.

Havana, Ill.—The Norris Grain Co. has opened the old Farmers National Elevator here which has been closed for some time. O. R. Wissman will have charge of the plant.

Ridgeway, Ill.—The electric light wiring in the Ed. Hish & Son Elevator is being installed in rigid iron conduit according to the latest recommended practice for elevator duty.—H.

Clifton, Ill.—Neither the Associated Trade Press nor L. D. Emery has authority to represent the Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated or any of the grain trade journals merged with it in any capacity.

Camp Grove, Ill.—The H. M. Dewey & Co. elevator was burglarized recently, and a radio and set of carpenters' tools taken. The tools belonged to men who are engaged in remodeling work being done at the plant.

Tomlinson (Rantoul, p. o.), Ill.—William D. O'Neal, 45, grain dealer of Tomlinson and Prospect, died June 26 of injuries incurred June 22, when the car he was driving was struck by an Illinois Central train near Leverett.

Morris, Ill.—F. J. Watts, who was with the Farmers National Grain Corp'tn for six years, the last two in charge of its elvtr. here, has accepted a position with W. D. Hagerty & Co., and will travel Illinois in their interests.

Morrison, Ill.—A caving in of dirt along the sides of the new addition being constructed for the Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. endangered the lives of workmen there, who, warned by the spectators, escaped as the dirt tumbled in.

Cowden, Ill.—The Cowden Co-operative Equity Exchange's new elevator was placed in full operation June 14. There are two corn cribs with 3,500 bu. capacity each; and four small grain bins that will hold 2,000 bus. each in the elevator. All machinery is electrically driven.

Enfield, Ill.—J. W. Stells & Son of Carmi, contemplate increasing the storage capacity of their new 10,000-bu. elevator here, which is equipped with a 16½-ton truck scale. W. W. Wallace, formerly grain buyer at Enfield, is manager, and will ship to the Hopkinsville Milling Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.—L. A. G.

Ursa, Ill.—The Ursa Farmers Co-op. Co. is installing a Hall Signaling Grain Distributor in its new plant. Geo. W. Quick & Sons have the contract.

Springfield, Ill.—Ten Morgan county land owners were prosecuted under the Illinois noxious weed act in June and given a choice of paying fines of \$300 each or following a prescribed weed control program on their farms. Each agreed to begin a weed eradication campaign and was released after paying the court costs.

Galesburg, Ill.—Max Albert of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has purchased the Galesburg Milling & Grain Co. plant at this point and is installing a three unit Soy Bean plant of Anderson Expellers and Dryers and elevating machinery. The Newell Const. & Machy. Co. has the contract for the equipment and machinery and installing of same.

Sidell, Ill.—The new 40,000 bu. elevator of the Sidell Grain Co. has been completed, and is receiving grain. The plant takes the place of the one destroyed by fire last Dec. 3. The building towers 84 ft. with ground measurements 37 x 45 ft., including the driveway. It is built on the site of the old Farmers Elevator west of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois depot and Fred F. Current is manager. The company also operates plants at Maizetown and Hastings.

Bluffs, Ill.—James Baird and William Kilver, employees at the Bluffs Farmers Grain Co. elevator, were severely injured during a fire at that plant June 27. Baird was working at the top of the elevator when the blaze broke out, believed to have started in the cob burner chute, and blinded by smoke, he fell into an open bin, breaking his left shoulder and tearing ligaments and muscles. He was removed to the Beardstown hospital. Mr. Kilver had his left eye burned by the acid of a fire extinguisher.—P. J. P.

Sheldon, Ill.—On the evening of July 1 the directors of the Sheldon Farmer's Co-operative Elevator of Sheldon, gave a dinner for J. D. Worsham, in honor of his twenty-five years of service as manager with this forty-one year old company. After dinner, short talks were given by some of those present and Mr. Worsham was presented with a handsome chair as a gift from the directors. There were twenty-four persons present, including, besides the directors and their wives, the employees and their wives and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Farlow of Bloomington, Ill.—Edith Warner, office sec'y., Sheldon Farmers Co-op. Elevator.

Kasbeer, Ill.—The Kasbeer Farmers' Elvtr. Co. now has a completely equipped modern elevator. It has recently finished the installation of a new Kewanee Hi-Lift Truck Hoist, enabling handling the continuously increasing truck loads with a maximum of speed. The entire plant is equipped thru-out with roller bearings and fully enclosed dust-proof ball bearing motors, which have substantially reduced the monthly power bill. In addition to the new truck hoist, the company purchased and installed at the same time a new high-capacity Curtis Two-Stage Air Compressor, necessary to operate the hoist in raising the large truck-loads of grain.—Kasbeer Farmers Elvtr. Co.

CHICAGO NOTES

Membership certificate sales on the Chicago Board of Trade were at \$3,000, June 20, a decline of \$100. Posted offers were at \$3,100, and highest bid, \$2,600.

Julius Schwill, malster, member of the Board of Trade since 1902, died in his sleep July 9. He was 57 years old, pres. of Albert Schwill & Co., founded by his father, the late Albert Schwill. Funeral services were held July 12.

James E. McGrath, well known and liked on the Board of Trade, as local manager for the Chicago office of the Dow-Jones Co. and the Illinois Telegraph News Co. from 1931 until last year, when he was transferred to New York as advertising manager, passed away June 25 as the result of a heart attack.

By a vote of 513 to 190 on July 7 members of the Board of Trade retained Rules 331 to 337 governing bids on grain to arrive. All sides of the question had been explained at a special meeting the afternoon before. The condition leading to the vote still exists, however, which is that a non-member not governed by the rule is bidding the country $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3c more than members for grain, per bushel. Since its expulsion this concern is reported to be buying several times as much corn in the country for Chicago delivery.

The annual election of the Chicago Board of Trade Post 304 of the American Legion was held July 6, in the Club Rooms of the Board and the following officers were elected: Harry Freund, commander; A. Kretch, Sr. vice-commander; Louis Ames, Jr. vice-commander; Lewis E. Simons, finance officer; Harry Paul, service officer; Edward Dean and Irving McCall, directors for two year term. William Schwartz, Louis Ernst and Major Arthur Langlund, were elected as delegates to the state convention.

Applicants elected to membership in the Board of Trade are Banford B. U. Langill, of Langill & Co.; Reuben Thorson, of Jackson & Curtis; Philip V. Welshimer of R. H. Smart & Co. and Richard M. Withrow, of Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, all of Chicago; Lloyd C. Stevens of William Cavalier & Co. San Francisco; Leonard L. Quinby, manager Farmers National Grain Corp., Omaha, Neb.; George J. Theurer of Eric & Drevers, New York City; Joseph A. Dernberger, Jr. of J. R. Williston & Co., New York City, and Willoughby B. B. Fox of C. B. Fox & Co., New Orleans.

Storage rates on grain in state and federally licensed public elevators in Chicago will be reduced one-tenth cent a bushel effective July 1, the announcement made June 24 by Harvey S. Austrian, chairman of the warehouse com'te of the Board of Trade. The new rates will be at the rate of one-thirtieth cent a bushel a day, compared with the existing rate of one twentieth cent. The cost of unloading carlots of grain at public elevators will be reduced to one cent a bushel, compared with present charge of one and one-quarter cents. The changes were decided upon in an effort to attract cash grain to the local market.

INDIANA

Cambridge City, Ind.—Imperial Mills has installed a 1-ton Sidney Mixer.

Columbia City, Ind.—The Columbia Grain Co., Inc., has filed notice of dissolution.

LaOtto, Ind.—The LaOtto Grain Co. has installed an 18-ton truck scale with 22-ft. deck.

Burnettsville, Ind.—We are installing a new Western Gyration Cleaner.—Burnettsville Elvtr. Co.

Poseyville, Ind.—The Poseyville Grain Co. has completed the remodeling of its elevator.—H. H. H.

Worthington, Ind.—The Worthington Grain Co. recently installed a new electric hoist at its elevator.

Winchester, Ind.—P. E. Goodrich, pres. of the Goodrich Bros. Co., left June 14 for a month's trip to Alaska.

Francisco, Ind.—Heavy winds caused considerable damage to the Cadick Elevator on night of June 22.—H.

Albion, Ind.—The Stiefel Grain Co. has made many modern improvements at the mill, and does custom mixing.

Flat Rock, Ind.—Lewis Creek Elvtr. Co., Inc., incorporated by John C. DePrez, Floyd McQueen and Izetta McQueen; capital stock, 100 shares n.p.v.

Earl Park, Ind.—The Garrison Grain Co. and the Schluttenhofer Grain Co. have given their respective elevators and other buildings a coat of aluminum paint.

Walton, Ind.—The Walton Elvtr. Co. has bot the Seybold buildings and will remove its hardware store from its present location east of the railroad tracks to the newly purchased building.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—We have installed a feed mixer and will mix supplements with the farmers grains and expect to put in a grinder and sheller in the near future.—Harold L. Gray, Gray Agricultural Supply Co.

Frankfort, Ind.—S. J. Alexander has moved his feed brokerage business here from Crawfordsville, and will continue to act as feed broker in addition to his new duties as sales manager for the Sims Milling Co.

Teegarden, Ind.—Teegarden Dairy Corp. has installed a Sidney Truck Hoist.

Chrisney, Ind.—The Cadick Mfg. Co. elevator June 28 sustained considerable fire damage when a concrete block warehouse burned across the track from the elevator. Plant is occupied by Bennie Hartz mill and work on repairing has started.

Markle, Ind.—Fire destroyed a large warehouse owned by Farmers Grain Co. containing a new automobile and two trucks. An adjacent building owned by Kingan & Co. was destroyed from exposure. Fire started 4 a. m. from unknown cause.—A. E. L.

Ridgeville, Ind.—The Ridgeville Grain Co. has installed a direct connected, motor driven Blue Streak Hammer Mill with built in magnetic separator at its elevator. A new cement floor was laid in the plant's basement on which the grinder rests.—C. W. G.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The following firms have been admitted to membership in the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.: Bryant Elvtr. Co., Bryant; Lester L. Long, Bremen; Oyster Shell Products Corp., New Rochelle, N. Y.; Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, St. Louis, Mo.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Lewis Creek, (Flat Rock p. o.), Ind.—The Lewis Grain Co., Inc. has leased the elevator here previously operated by the Nading Grain Co. and Floyd McQueen will be manager of the plant, he was formerly associated with his brother in the operation of the McQueen Bros. elevator at Flat Rock.

Decatur, Ind.—Attorney James S. Baldwin has been appointed receiver for the High Elvtr. Co. The action followed a series of judgments taken by three banks on a series of promissory notes. In addition to these judgments, which total \$92,571.82, other debts of the Hight Company include outstanding accounts of \$8,677.88, according to the plaintiffs' petition filed asking for receivership.

Albion, Ind.—The Noble County Farm Buro Co-operative feed mill has installed new equipment speeding up its handling capacity four times. A new master switch board has been installed, new wiring done; a new hammer mill installed, with 50-h. p. motor; other new machinery includes a corn sheller, separator, grinding bin, drag feeder, dust collector, mixer; storage capacity has been increased; fire proof doors have been put in and a new office built.

Yorktown, Ind.—Since purchasing the controlling interest in the Yorktown Grain Corp. and taking possession June 1, we have installed a new cleaner and completely changed the grain handling facilities of the elevator, putting in direct motor drives and tearing out much of the old shafting so that at the present time it is one of the most up-to-date grain handling points in eastern Indiana. Work was done by Fred Childers.—M. E. Kendall, Foster-Kendall Co., (Carmel, Ind.)

Indianapolis, Ind.—Irving W. Lemaux was elected pres. of the Indianapolis Board of Trade at the annual election June 13. A. Dallas Hitz was elected vice-pres.; Albert O. DeLuse was re-elected treas.; elected for four years as members of the governing com'te were C. W. Maibucher, E. E. Allison, I. E. Woodard, Brodehurst Elsey, A. M. Glossbrenner, Almus G. Ruddell, R. Malott Fletcher, Howard W. Fieber, E. K. Shepperd and Victor C. Kendall. Ottis M. Earl was elected to serve two years. The officers of the governing com'te were installed July 11 when the sec'y of the board was named.

IOWA

Sigourney, Ia.—The Schimmelpfennig Mill has installed a new Soweigh Scale.

Audubon, Ia.—A new Howell distributing system was installed by the Johnson Grain Co.

Red Oak, Ia.—The Askey Feed & Produce Co. has purchased another portable feed grinder.

Dysart, Ia.—H. P. Jensen, 84, veteran manager of the Tama-Benton Grain Co. here, injured his foot when he stepped on a nail at his home, and was absent from his grain office for several days.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
CHICAGO, ILL. SPRINGFIELD, O. ST. JOSEPH, MO. NEW YORK, N. Y.
MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Maxwell, Ia.—We have sold our elevator to the Wilder Grain Co. of Cedar Rapids, Ia.—R. Bullard.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Gateway elevator, owned by the Milwaukee railroad, has installed new floors in its bins.

Clutier, Ia.—The Piper Grain & Milling Co. has been bonded as a licensed warehouse under the Iowa Warehouse Act.

Marcus, Ia.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator and adjoining buildings have been given a coat of aluminum paint.

Hartley, Ia.—The Mann & Mann elevator at this station will be painted with aluminum paint by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Winterset, Ia.—Four hundred persons attended the chicken dinner given June 22 by the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n.—L. G.

Oasis, (West Branch p. o.), Ia.—Vernon Phelps has leased and will operate the local elevator, which has been idle for several years.

New Sharon, Ia.—James Shroyer, Jr., employed by the Peterson Grain Co., and Miss Rachel Lucille Adkisson, of New Sharon, were married June 25.

Lohrville, Ia.—Lawrence Knapp caught his hand in the belt of a feed mill while working for Harold Pierce, and sustained a broken arm and lacerated hand.

Allendorf, Ia.—G. L. Benson, of Round Lake, has taken over the management of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. of Allendorf, succeeding Mr. Hubbard, who resigned.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. recently opened its new offices and has completed its new 85-ft. elevator at a cost of \$18,000. Paul D. Vetter is manager.

Adair, Ia.—Miss Mabel Hancock of Massena and Lester Hansen were married June 18. Mr. Hansen is associated with his father in the elevator at Adair.—L. G.

Jolley, Ia.—Leonard Pickering, who was formerly employed by the Farmers Elevtr. Co. at Terril, Ia., was recently appointed manager of the Jolley Farmers Elevtr. Co.—Art Torkelson.

Sioux City, Ia.—Mrs. W. J. Corrigan wife of W. J. (Casey) Corrigan, operator for Lamson Bros. & Co.'s local office, passed away suddenly June 18. Burial was at Cedar Rapids, June 20.

Lake Park, Ia.—C. E. Arnold has taken over the sole ownership of the Arnold Grain & Livestock Co., of which he was pres., following its dissolution and will conduct it without change of firm name.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Howard A. Harlow, transferred from Nashville, Tenn., has opened federal grain supervisor offices and testing laboratory in the local post office building, succeeding the late G. A. Dabinett.

Wever, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has been incorporated with capital stock, \$25,000. Edw. O. Owens is manager of the company's plant, bot of F. D. Mohnike as reported in last issue of the Journal.

Thornton, Ia.—Peter Wonsmos, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. here, was recently admitted to the benedict class. On May 31 he was united in marriage to Miss Mildred Hopely of Thornton.—A. G. T.

New Liberty, Ia.—William Meewes has sold his elevator business here to Hugo Lensch, who is having the plant repaired and will be ready to conduct a grain and feed business there by Aug. 1.—Buttolph Grain Co., Bennett, Ia.

Perry, Ia.—R. C. Start has opened a grain and stock exchange office in the Shortley building, and will represent the Faroll Bros., Chicago and New York brokers, and will be associated with the H. C. Cox company.

Des Moines, Ia.—L. R. Hendrickson, formerly in the grain business in Mason City, is manager of the Des Moines office of the Dannen Grain & Milling Co., replacing Arthur E. Frank who has been transferred to the St. Louis office.

Ottosen, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co., which recently bot the J. B. Mertz elevator here, has awarded the contract for a 20-ton, 26 ft. scale; two legs; remodeling of the office, and other general repairs at the plant to the T. E. Ibberson Co.

New London, Ia.—A. D. Hayes Co. is razing the old elevator across the tracks and will construct a new building south of the present elevator on the north side of the tracks, 24x30 ft. in size and 30 feet high. All machinery for mixing, grinding, hulling oats and cleaning seed will be housed in this building.

Buckeye, Ia.—With State Representative Dean W. Peisen of Eldora as speaker, a big day was enjoyed June 25 at the Fred Bertog farm near Buckeye when a farmer's picnic sponsored by the Buckeye Farmers Elevator was held.—L. G.

Sheldon, Ia.—James Gahen, formerly manager of the Quaker Oats Company elevator at Midland, took over the duties of manager of the Quaker Oats Co. elevator here July 1, succeeding C. Trenhalle, who has been manager here for the past ten years.

Wauke, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is installing a new head drive, new leg and buckets and new spouts in its plant. Eldon Anderson the manager, took active charge here May 1, coming from Albert City, Ia.—Art Torkelson with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Eddyville, Ia.—While men were working on farm machinery at the Frank Hoose Elevator June 23, a spark flew into a tank that contained gasoline and oil used to wash machinery parts, and ignited. Before any serious damage resulted, it was pulled out into the driveway and the flames extinguished.

Albert City, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevtr. Co. elevator to be erected on the site of the old Dixon lumber yard will be an up-to-date house 33 x 35 ft., 75 ft. high, iron-clad, with 30,000 bus. capacity. C. E. Wood is manager. —L. G. Fast legs, large cleaners, various types of pits will be a part of the new work. T. E. Ibberson has the contract.

New Hampton, Ia.—E. C. Heinmiller has leased the New Hampton Mill to his son, Clifford, and Paul Secrist, his former employe, and will devote his entire time to feed research in connection with the Millers & Feed Dealers Brokerage Co. The mill will be known as the New Hampton Mill, with Clifford Heinmiller as business manager and Mr. Secrist, general manager.

Wilton Junction, Ia.—Using the Mississippi river waterway for transportation, the Wilton Grain Co., has operated day and night recently. Since March first the firm has shipped 175,000 bus. of corn by way of barges from Muscatine to New Orleans, La. The price ranged from 46 to 48 cents a bus. The corn is shelled at the local plant and hauled by truck to the barges. —L. A. G.

Sheldahl, Ia.—John Graeber, manager of the Farmers Grain Co., had his left eye removed as the result of being clawed by a hoot owl. Hearing the owl, he stepped out on the back step at his home, looked up, located it in an arch. The bird swooped down on him, and in the attack clawed the upper part of the left eye ball. Removal was necessary to save the right eye when infection developed.

Grinnell, Ia.—An evidence that the drouth is over in southern Iowa, is seen by Manager Floyd State of the Grinnell Grain Co. This is the first time in the last four years that this company has shipped much corn by rail. Since February, when 22,000 bus. was loaded into cars, business has been good. Last year practically all the corn brought to the elevator was trucked into southern Iowa and Missouri.—L. G.

Mount Auburn, Ia.—L. L. Froning of La Porte City has purchased the Wilder Grain Co. business here and secured Forest Thompson of Waterloo as manager. J. K. Meeks was formerly manager. The Mount Auburn elevator will handle grain, seeds, coal, salt, twine, etc. The Fronings are now owners and operators of three elevators, one at Garrison, another at La Porte City and the Mount Auburn plant.

Woden, Ia.—The Woden Incorporated Society held open house June 25, celebrating the opening of its newly completed feed mill, designed and built by the T. E. Ibberson Co. The new structure is adjacent to the elevator the company built recently. A 75-h. p. hammer mill is used for grinding purposes; a Strong-Scott Mixer, a corn cracker, several bins for servicing the machines, an extra large warehouse and display office and sales-room are all a part of the new plant. Ben Atzen is the local manager.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—Wendell Liittschwager, former Honeymead Products Co. bookkeeper, returned to the company \$884.29, alleged amount he had obtained by cashing checks drawn on the company in 13 local business houses and by taking money from the firm's safe. The company has issued a receipt for that amount to Liittschwager and representatives say they will not press charges of embezzlement. The embezzlement charge had been filed. Liittschwager has been released from the hospital where he had been a patient several weeks after shooting himself thru the shoulder.

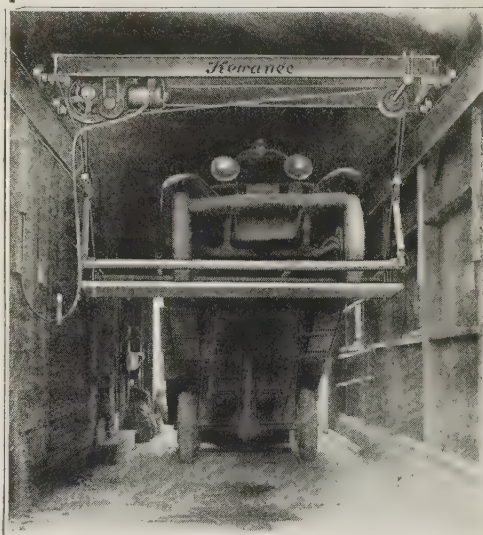
Montour, Ia.—D. Orr Cose is the new manager of the Montour Grain Co., filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Walters, who accepted a position with the Toledo Grain Co. as salesman. Mr. Cose is from Denison.—L. A. G.

Lake Park, Ia.—The Farmers Exchange Co. had an open house and dedicated its new house June 15. In addition to the stockholders and members of the organization, a large gathering from neighboring towns came to inspect the new building. The house is a 25,000 bus. elevator, having 12 bins, legs operated with electric motors, built adjacent to the owners' present old elevator, which was remodeled and repaired. New coal sheds were provided. Extra large feed house and flour storage was built on the side of the elevator and an office 30 ft. square with a full basement and heating plant. A very fine set of furniture and display fixtures along with display windows was a part of this office building. A 20-ton scale with a concrete deck was installed.—The T. E. Ibberson Co. was the contractor. Lake Park has a model plant and a set of buildings anyone could be proud of.

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Tire Hooks instead of Cradle if specified.

Designed by Kewanee Engineers after many years' experience in designing truck handling equipment, nothing is left to chance. A Kewanee Overhead Lift will raise a truck 5 feet in 30 seconds . . . surely and smoothly. The entire lift is practically fool-proof and indestructible.

Special features include ball bearing motor; Spiral Winding Drums; large diameter Sheaves; 1/2" Cable. The automatic brake keeps the cable from unwinding too far when the cradle is lowered.

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& CONVEYOR COMPANY**

Kewanee, Illinois

Missouri Valley, Ia.—Ray Beckley, 54 Missouri Valley Farmers Grain & Implement Co. owner, is in a critical condition in a Council Bluffs hospital, the result of two bullet wounds received June 26. He had gone to his farm near Loveland to inspect crops, taking a rifle with him to shoot stray dogs that annoyed cattle on the farm. A note found at the farm house stated the gun had gone off while he was attempting to load it, and after some time suffering great pain, he had shot himself to end his misery. Suffering intensely from his wounds and unable to summon aid, he finally gained sufficient strength to drive his car to Loveland where he received first aid.

Muscatine, Ia.—Grain dealers of this area during the past several weeks have organized a grain exchange sponsored by the Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n. with the McKee Feed & Grain Co. and the Mississippi Valley Feed & Grain Co. to handle its grain shipments. This exchange has provided protection against irresponsible traffickers in grain and obtains barge bids each day and reports are relayed to the grain handlers. Trucks from within a 100-mile radius of Muscatine are hauling grain for river barges. Because of this exchange the elevators have agreed not to purchase grain from truckers operating in territory of exchange members and that the truckers not identified with an established elevator or dealer will receive 3c a bushel less than is paid for corn delivered at Muscatine by established elevators and handlers. Three things are gained by this arrangement; more orderly marketing of grain; dependability of established elevators and service of elevator operators, competent to grade corn. Towns included are Lone Tree, Wilton, West Liberty, Riverside, Hills, Washington, Keota, Kalona, Moscow, Des Moines, Yarmouth, Wapello, Columbus Junction, Durant, Conesville, Ainsworth, Bennett, West Chester, Winfield, Morning Sun, West Branch and others. Members of the exchange have elected G. W. Webber, Columbus Junction, pres., with the following policies and relations committee appointed: Mr. Webber, J. M. Piper, Cedar Rapids; John Foley, Nichols; F. M. Hoskins, Lone Tree; and George Schafer, West Liberty.

KANSAS

Conway, Kan.—The R. C. Webb Grain Co. has repaired and speeded up its local elevator.

Elyria, Kan.—The Moundridge Milling Co. sustained slight damage to electrical equipment June 18.

Neodesha, Kan.—The W. J. Small Hay & Grain Co. has changed its name to The W. J. Small Co.

Spearville, Kan.—The Grain Belt Elvtr. Co. has reopened the local elevator. Elbert Kane is manager.

Englewood, Kan.—The elevator of the Englewood Co-operative Equity Union was damaged by fire June 19.

Ruleton, Kan.—A new grain cleaner has been installed in the local elevator of the Goodland Equity Exchange.

Abbyville, Kan.—Robert Esser has succeeded Elmer Zenger as manager of the local Midwest Grain Co. elevator.

Luray, Kan.—The Farmers Union recently bot the elevator from M. O. Mowery. Joe Lawson, of Lucas, is manager.

Hoxie, Kan.—The Wyatt Grain Co., recent purchasers of the Pool Elevator from George H. Schuricht, has employed Chester Nichols as local manager.

MIDWEST GRAIN BINS

answers your surplus storage problems. 5 sizes, 500 to 2250 Bu. Easy to move or erect. Extra profit also selling bins to your farmer customers who require farm storage. Also steel Corn Cribs. Write for particulars.

Midwest Steel Products Co.
728 X Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.



LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWERS

fill cars to capacity without inside scooping in 1½ to 2 hours. Saves expense of scooping labor, and loads more cars per day. Easily moved from place to place. The only thing for loading cars on R.R. spurs. Write for particulars.

Midwest Steel Products Co.
728 X Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.



Minneapolis, Kan.—The Jackman Roller Mills has equipped its legs with new Salem Cups, furnished by R. R. Howell & Co.

Lebo, Kan.—The Grangers Co-operative Ass'n has installed a new electric lift in its elevator and made other minor improvements.

Levant, Kan.—The Shannon Grain Co.'s elevator, managed by George Query, has installed a new Fairbanks-Morse 7½-h. p. motor.

Great Bend, Kan.—The Norris Grain Co. has opened a branch office here with William R. Kelly, of Kansas City, in charge.—I. D. A.

Pretty Prairie, Kan.—Elmer Zenger, former manager of the Midwest Grain Co. elevator at Abbyville, is now manager of a local elevator.

Beattie, Kan.—George Ruffner recently resigned as manager of the local Farmers Union Elevator to accept a similar position at Miltonvale.

Lincoln, Kan.—The Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co. of Salina recently bot the local Farmers Elevator and retained Woodrow Wilson as manager.

Ogallah, Kan.—The C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. recently installed a 15-ton Soweigh Scale with concrete deck 22 x 9 ft. Ben Munson & Sons had the contract.

Hitchmann (Beaver p. o.), Kan.—The C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. recently put in a new driveway floor and grating over the dump sinks. Ben Munson & Sons did the work.

Garden City, Kan.—The local elevator under lease last year by the Beeson Grain Co. and owned by Jess Kisner, will be operated this year as the Kisner & Beeson Elevator.

Tipton, Kan.—The Mitchell County Farmers Union has installed a 10-h. p. Ehrsam Head Drive with anti-friction bearings and a 12 inch 4 ply leg bolt.—Ben Munson & Sons did the work.

Lawrence, Kan.—Harvey H. Stoneback is building a 10,000-bu. elevator from native timber. An all-electric dump and elevator leg have been installed. R. J. Wager will manage the plant.

Elmdale, Kan.—The Rice Grain Co. has opened its local elevator, with F. S. Sullivan in charge. Included in the new equipment is a 15-ton Fairbanks-Morse truck scales and an electric truck dump.

Tipton, Kan.—We have increased our grain capacity by 20,000 bus. and built a warehouse 76 x 40 ft.; remodeled our office and installed a new one-ton Kelley-Duplex Feed Mixer.—Hake Grain Co.

Mullenville, Kan.—Homer Van Dyke, formerly of Selden, Kan., is now manager of the local Security Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding C. E. Maxwell who now is connected with an elevator at Macksville.

Sublette, Kan.—The elevator building of Lemon & Barbee Grain Co. was damaged by fire June 19, when a sheet of iron blew off the roof of the elevator and caught in electric wires, causing a short.

Lyons, Kan.—The Anderson elevator on the Frisco railway has been sold to Morgenstern & Pyle, of Salina, affiliated with the Robinson Milling Co. A. W. Warren will continue as manager.—I. D. A.

Hardtner, Kan.—George Probst of Long Beach, Cal., has opened the Probst elevator for the harvest season. He is being assisted by his son, George, Jr., who has been attending the University of Chicago.

Maple Hill, Kan.—We have installed a new Fairbanks Truck Scale, 22 x 9 ft., with a two feed dial, and also a Kewanee Electric Overhead Truck Lift.—Al Yenkey, Jr., Mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Washington, Kan.—Chester Pearce, of Hollis, opened the east elevator here, which was formerly operated by the Huyck Grain Co., but has been closed for the last several months, and has moved his family here.—I. D. A.

Clay Center, Kan.—The Mid-Kansas Milling Co., W. H. Clevenger manager, has resumed full time operations after a brief shut-down while new machinery increasing the speed and capacity of the mill was installed.

Trousdale, Kan.—L. A. Coons, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Exchange, recently broke his leg while working at the elevator, so is facing the harvest handicapped. He has been manager here for 23 years.—I. D. A.

Beardsley, Kan.—The east elevator, owned by Earl Bishop, and managed by Ed. Urbom, is being operated this year under the name of the Beardsley Grain Co. Last year this elevator was under lease to Fuller Grain Co.

Reserve, Kan.—J. M. Gilmore will continue as manager of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. elevator, formerly the Cornelson & Gilmore plant, under the new ownership.

Kismet, Kan.—J. W. Brown, formerly of Partidge, has been appointed manager of the Co-operative Equity Exchange elevator here succeeding Elbert Gass. He is father of J. V. Brown who is now with the Gano Grain Co.

Wichita, Kan.—The Mid-West Grain Co. with headquarters in Hutchinson, Kan., has acquired two memberships in the Wichita Board of Trade, and on June 1 opened an office in Wichita under the management of E. J. Minshall.—E. E. K.

Isabel, Kan.—We purchased the Red Star elevator in Isabel, this giving us double the handling room as to dumping and loading out. This is a 15,000-bu. house and in good condition.—J. A. Cavin, manager, Farmers Co-operative Equity Co.

Salina, Kan.—At the annual meeting of the Salina Board of Trade, held on June 16, election of officers resulted as follows: B. K. Smoot, pres., Albert F. Pyle, vice-pres., A. T. Riley, D. P. Lorenz, Jay J. Owens, Warren and E. C. Wyatt, directors.

Norton, Kan.—The grain dump driveway at the Fred Mosher Grain Co.'s elevator here has been remodeled and extended about 8 ft. to accommodate longer trucks, and the lengthened portion covered with a new roof. Ralph Reich is manager.

Gorham, Kan.—When the Robinson Grain Co. elevator was opened for the season, recently, after having been closed for a year, it was found an air compressor, a \$25 belt and electrical equipment had been stolen and a \$700 scale wrecked.

Sawyer, Kan.—The new 100,000-bu. Farmers Equity Exchange elevator is receiving its first crop of wheat. The structure is fireproof thru-out, built of concrete and steel. A new two room office has recently been completed and the grounds well sanded. Charles Fossey is manager.

Padonia (Hiawatha p. o.), Kan.—Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., who recently bot the local Farmers elevator, is installing a new truck dump, moving the hopper scales overhead and making other improvements that will facilitate the handling of grain. Ira Ewing has been made manager.

Burrton, Kan.—While making some repairs recently in the elevator pit at the Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s local plant, H. P. Lohrenz, millwright for the Buhler company, was seriously shocked and burned when a live wire with 110 voltage, contacting with an iron shaft, short-circuited thru his body.—I. D. A.

Russell, Kan.—Frank M. Ross, of Grand Island, Neb., has been appointed manager of the Russell Milling Co. elevator, succeeding B. F. Herren who resigned, retiring after 22 years service with the company. Mr. Ross had been with Nebraska Consolidated Milling Co. at Grand Island for 14 years.—I. D. A.

Gorham, Kan.—Stanley Benso, 36, manager of the Russell Milling Co. elevator here, died of injuries received June 17 when an automobile in which he was riding skidded on wet pavement and was wrecked, Mr. Benso being thrown fifteen feet in the accident, breaking several ribs, fracturing his shoulder and breaking his collar bone in two places. Pneumonia developed. Mr. Benso became manager of the elevator only recently.—I. D. A.

Wichita, Kan.—The elevator storage capacity of the Wichita market was increased to 12,350,000 bus. upon completion of a 350,000 bus. annex to the Public Terminal Elevator this month. Construction of the addition was begun on May 30, and completed 37 days later on July 5. The first wheat was unloaded into the annex on July 6. The elevator is owned and operated by the Sam F. Wallingford Grain Corp. Stanley Galloway is superintendent in charge of operations, and the contractors were Chalmers & Borton.—E. E. K.

J. H. Teasdale Commission Co.

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Merchants Exchange St. Louis, Mo.

Norton, Kan.—Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. has leased and reopened the old N. L. Johnson elevator on the Burlington railroad. Bert Conover is the local manager. For the last two years he managed the old Farmers elevator for the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Long Island, Kan.—The C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. has let a contract to Ben Munson & Sons for a complete re-vamping of its elevator. Work will include the razing of two additions now connected to the elevator, new rods and rod girts will be installed and the house will be completely iron-clad. The motor will be placed in the cupola with a countershaft drive to the head and a new leg will be built using 9x5-inch Calumet Buckets spaced 8 inches apart, and an Ehrsman Distributor will be installed with steel spouting to all bins.

Windstorms damaged the following Kansas plants during June: Commander-Larabee Milling Co., Antelope; Farmers Service System, Aulne; Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., Bridgeport; S. P. Wallingford Grain Corp., Eldorado; Consolidated Flour Mills Co., Elmer (Hutchinson p. o.); Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co., Gem; Teichgraber Milling Co., Gypsum City; William Kelly Milling Co., Hutchinson; Central Kansas Mill & Elvtr. Co., Lyons; M. A. Walton, McLains (Newton p. o.); Morganstern-Pyle Elvtr. Co., McPherson; N. Sauer Milling Co., Patterson (Burton p. o.); Consolidated Flour Mills Co., Pawnee Rock; Moore-Lowry Flour Mills, Ray (Radium p. o.); Topeka Flour Mills Corp., Topeka; Bowen Flour Mills Co., Larned.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The following new members were enrolled during June by the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n: The Derrick Grain Co., Highland; Pinder Grain & Coal Co., Effingham; F. W. Nelson, Edmond; Ryan Grain Co., McCracken; Dodge City Flour Mills, Dodge City; Sanford Co-op. Grain & Seed Co., Sanford; Hardman Lumber Co., Wakeeney; Fose Grain Co., Russell; Rooney Grain Co., Minneola; Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Greensburg; F. E. Stubbs Feed & Coal Co., Bonner Springs; Zentmyer Grain & Coal Co., Willis; Wilkins Grain Co., Delphos; Hardgrove Grain Co., Offerle; Sinclair Grain Co., Jetmore; Riederer Grain Co., Rozel; Farmers Grain & Merc. Co., Gorham; Henry Janousek, Ellsworth; W. R. Johnston Grain Co., Coldwater; Hays City Flour Mills, Hays, Kan.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y.

KENTUCKY

Cloverport, Ky.—Earl Jolly, who is associated with the Hook Milling Co., has been in a hospital at Louisville, critically ill for the past several weeks.—W. B. C.

Henderson, Ky.—A ground fire originating in silks and shucks near the main building of the Owensboro Grain Co.'s plant was extinguished without any damage resulting.

Harrodsburg, Ky.—Clell Coleman & Sons have rented the big wheat elevator of the old Cogar Grain & Coal Co. on the Southern tracks and have opened it for business. The plant had been idle for the last two years, but for ten years prior to that it had been operated by the Colemans.

Louisville, Ky.—Harry A. Volz, pres. of the S. Zorn & Co., grain dealers, a former pres. of the city Board of Aldermen and the Louisville Water Co. and a former chairman of the Republican city and county com'te, has filed as Republican candidate for the unexpired term of County Commissioner Henry Gerber.—A. W. W.

Rineyville, Ky.—Sorrrell Bros.' mill was burned early June 29, and with it the machinery and contents, the latter valued at about \$1,500. The cause of the fire is unknown, but the explosion of two air pressure tanks used in operating the Diesel engine awoke residents of the community who summoned fire departments from Elizabethtown, Vine Grove, and Fort Knox. The firemen directed their attention to saving the adjacent elevator, which was well filled with wheat, the mill being too far gone to save when they arrived. This leaves Hardin County with only one mill, it being located at Nolin.

MARYLAND

Bel Air, Md.—Sunshine Feed Stores recently purchased an Ajax Hammer Mill from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

MICHIGAN

Pigeon, Mich.—A cleaner has been installed in the plant of Wallace & Morley.

Tecumseh, Mich.—The William Hayden Milling Co. reported recent wind storm damages.

Morrice, Mich.—Morrice Grain & Bean Co. recently installed a large Sidney Kwik-Mix mixer.

Forest Hill, Mich.—The Harris Milling Co. is making extensive improvements on its elevator here, recently purchased.

Allegan, Mich.—The Allegan Farmers Co-operative Ass'n has purchased a feed mixer with a 5-h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Wixom, Mich.—The Wixom Co-operative Co. has purchased a horizontal saw-tooth crusher and a Triumph Corn Sheller.

Ottawa Lake, Mich.—A McMillin Truck Dump and a 3-h.p. fully enclosed motor have been installed in the H. H. Heiser & Co. elevator.

Pigeon, Mich.—The Pigeon Co-operative Elevator & Milling Co. is remodeling its feed mill into a modern feed grinding and handling plant.

Galesburg, Mich.—J. Frank Austin has bot A. K. Zinn's interest in Galesburg Mills and will continue to operate the business under that name.

Portland, Mich.—The Portland Co-operative Co. is installing new bean and grain cleaning equipment of larger capacity than the machine it replaced.

Collins, Mich.—The Unionville Milling Co. has just installed a hammer mill with a built-in electromagnetic separator and a crusher and feeder in its No. 2 elevator.

Elkton, Mich.—A hammer mill with a built-in electromagnetic separator and a corn sheller are being installed in the Wallace & Morley Elevator. The mill will be driven by a 40-h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Owosso, Mich.—We have recently painted our building and installed the second corn sheller and second feed mixer to take care of increase in business. We also have installed a centrifugal bean picker and polisher.—Fred F. Cornair, the Brick Elevator.

Mason, Mich.—Yeggs cracked the safe at the Mason elevator the night of June 25 and escaped with \$202.64 in cash and \$265 in checks. Entrance to the building was gained thru a basement window. The safe was opened by pounding on the handle and forcing the combination.

Alma, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. has purchased a Blue Streak Hammer Mill complete with built-in electromagnetic separator. This mill will be driven by a 30-h.p. Howell fully enclosed motor. They will also install a feed mixer and a Nickle Crusher, both of these machines to be driven by 5-h.p. motors.

Memphis, Mich.—Thieves entered the Memphis Co-operative elevator June 28, while it was closed for the noon hour, and escaped with \$312. Entrance was gained by prying open a small door on a grain chute. He took \$150 from a safe, which was left open, and \$165 from a cash register. Six checks were left in the safe.

Alma, Mich.—Among the extensive improvements being made at the old Alma Roller Mills by the new owner, the Harris Milling Co., is installation of a new feed grinder and a corn sheller and the revamping of the elevation equipment. New docks on the west and north sides have been built and new unloading pits and grain dumps provided on the west side. Tom Corner is manager.

Haslett, Mich.—The Haslett Elvtr. Ass'n has made extensive repairs at the Haslett elevator. Several new bins have been built, new foundations put in in several places, a new cement platform has been built along the south side in front of the door, and a wall has been built along the bank west of the office. The old bean picking room has been made over into a grain room. Bean picking was abandoned some time ago.

Riceville, Mich.—A contract has been let to the Burrell Construction Co. for a complete new elevator and feed grinding plant for Richard

Hoerline. All equipment will be driven by fully enclosed motors and the plant will be equipped with anti-friction bearings throughout.

Williamston, Mich.—The Red Cedar Alfalfa Mill owned by W. J. Ireland was totally destroyed by fire June 11, the loss estimated at \$30,000, with partial insurance. The offices, warehouse and engine room, which latter contained a diesel engine valued at \$15,000, were saved. As far as could be discovered, no one had been in the mill for 12 hours preceding the discovery of the blaze and the state fire marshal's office is making an investigation. Mr. Ireland has planned to resume operations at the plant within a few days. He stated the mill would be rebuilt as soon as possible. Eighteen months ago a former plant of the company was burned, and the mill that was destroyed now, had been built to replace it.

Battle Creek, Mich.—The Transit Warehouse Corp. of Battle Creek and Jackson has purchased 17 buildings, equipment and the remaining acreage of the Advance-Rumely Corp. fronting on South Kendall St. and extending southward to the United Steel & Wire Co. building bordering the Grand Trunk tracks, and westward about ¼ mile, and north to the Michigan Central right of way, furnishing a total of about 200,000 square feet of floor space, to be used, at present, principally for storage of feed in transit. Transit Warehouse Corp. has applied to the United States department of agriculture for a license to store grain and other agricultural commodities eligible under the federal laws. Other warehouses are maintained by the company at Kalamazoo, Lawton, Dowagiac and Mattawan.—Fred Zinn, pres.

Lightning entering along the power wires within the past several months has been responsible for damaging equipment and setting small fires in the following Michigan elevators: Coopersville Milling & Feed Co., Matawan Feed Exchange, Climax Milling Co. and Hillsdale Co-operative Ass'n plant. Fortunately in all cases the fire was extinguished before much damage resulted. The standard fire insurance policy prescribed by the Michigan state law, similar to that used in many states, protects against damage from lightning only when a fire ensues and then for only the damage done by such ensuing fire. Engineers in the mutual insurance companies have developed methods of protecting against these high voltage surges and anyone interested in such protection can obtain complete information regarding it by writing to the Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

MINNESOTA

Milroy, Minn.—Milroy Feed Mills has installed an Sidney Electric Truck Dump.

Marietta, Minn.—E. L. Stolte is the new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator here.

Porter, Minn.—The Porter Farmers Grain Co. sustained damages to its plant in a windstorm June 24.

Dakota, Minn.—William Pappenfus has completed his new feed mill, a two story structure with basement.

Canby, Minn.—The Farmers Grain Co. is stepping up its elevating capacity with the installation of Calumet Cups.

Rosemount, Minn.—The feed warehouse and coal shed at Rosemount were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$6,000.

Minneota, Minn.—New roofs will be put on the plant and other repairs made for the Eagle Roller Mill Co. by T. E. Ibberson Co.

Renville, Minn.—New roofs will be put on the elevator here owned by the Pacific Grain Co. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—The Northern Seed & Grain Co. has let the contract to J. H. Fisch Co. for a new iron-clad annex to be built here.

Porter, Minn.—General repairs are being made at the Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s elevator at this point. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

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CHICAGO, ILL

Avoca, Minn.—The Avoca Farmers Elev. Ass'n., recently reorganized, is now under the new management of Bert Milligan, formerly of Westbrook.

Farmington, Minn.—The feed warehouse owned by Leo Fluegel was destroyed by fire recently, loss estimated at \$6,000. He will rebuild immediately.

Emmons, Minn.—The Speltz Grain & Coal Co. of Albert Lea, has re-leased the elevator property at Emmons for another year. Carey Peterson is manager.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Pillsbury Flour Mills will make alterations on the 4th, 5th and 6th floors of its local plant for storage bins. General contractor is H. N. Leighton Co.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—The Northern Seed & Grain Co. will construct an elevator south of its present plant. Excavation work is under way. The new plant will be 24x36 ft. in size.

Starbuck, Minn.—M. P. Eidberg, who leased his elevator last year to the Kellogg Commission Co. of Minneapolis, took over the plant July 1 and will operate it this year, assisted by Albert Pederson, who operated the plant for the Kellogg company.

Lamberton, Minn.—A new leg and a new dump will be a part of the new equipment put in the elevator here for the Eagle Roller Mill Co. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Asbury, (Maynard p. o.).—The Asbury elevator has recently been sold to Magnus Helgeson of Moose Island and is now being repaired before opening. The elevator has been closed for about five years.

Minneapolis, Minn.—J. R. Stewart has sold his interest in the Banner Grain Co. to his associate, E. P. Kehoe, and will retire from active business. Mr. Kehoe will continue the business, looking after its trades on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce as heretofore.

Holland, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n recently repaired its elevator, installing Atlas Rubber Covered Bucket Belt, Calumet Super Capacity Cups, a Howell Distributing System, a Howell Type High Speed Direct Connected Gearing Head Drive and a Fairbanks Motor.

Montevideo, Minn.—Western Grainmen's Ass'n held its annual picnic here on Sunday, June 12, at Smith's park. The large gathering was entertained by a special program of games, contests, speaking and music, with ice-cream and coffee served all during the day by the ass'n.

Duluth, Minn.—A 129-foot brick smokestack was dynamited recently in connection with the razing of the old "B" house of the Consolidated Elev. Co., built in 1870. Wreckers have been at work pulling down the structure for more than a year and have just about completed the job.—F. G. C.

Foxhome, Minn.—P. H. Gust of Henning has purchased the Farmers Grain & Fuel Co. elevator and plans to cover the building with sheet-iron and make other needed improvements. Joseph Salmon will continue as manager. Mr. Gust also operates elevators at Underwood, Clitherall and Henning.

Barnesville, Minn.—Burnham G. Nemitz, formerly operator of an elevator at Waltham, Minn., is now manager of the Monarch Elev. Co. elevator here, succeeding A. E. Gutekunst, who is now superintendent of Monarch Elevators in southeastern North Dakota.

Madison, Minn.—After having been actively connected with the Madison Farmers Mercantile & Elev. Co. ever since its organization 35 years ago, Herman Buchmann, 77, has retired. During the past year he had been pres. of the organization. H. P. Knorr has been elected pres. to succeed him.

Buffalo Lake, Minn.—A. F. Abraham, who has been employed at the Hector Co-operative Milling Co. for the past several months, has been appointed manager of the Kellogg Commission Co.'s branch at Buffalo Lake, succeeding H. A. Fischer. Mr. Fischer has accepted a position with a milling company at Highwood, Mont.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, one of four regional agencies taking over the marketing operations heretofore handled by the Farmers National Grain Corp., now in process of dissolution, opened regional headquarters here June 30. The other three regional offices will be at Omaha, Kansas City and Amarillo, Tex.

Eldred, Minn.—The Farmers Elev. Co., Inc., has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock; to maintain and operate one or more grain elevators on the co-operative plan; incorporators, Helmer Glaserud, Eldred; Arthur Arness, Otto Steiner, and Richard Knutson, of Fisher; Leonard Anderson, O. H. Koppang, Frederick Bruun, all of Climax.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Four large size Hart-Carter Grain Separators for both cleaning and grading will be installed in the Russell-Miller Mfg. Co.'s new Electric Steel Elevator workhouse now under construction. When completed there will be seven of the latest Hart-Carter terminal elevator machines in operation in this particular workhouse.

Annandale, Minn.—The local Osborne-McMillan Elev. Co.'s elevator is being extensively repaired. A new inclosed driveway has been built; a new scale, a feed grinder and mixer, six new electric motors installed, and a new 2,000 bu. corn crib erected on the north side of the elevator. All buildings have been newly painted. Andrew Mattson is manager.

MISSOURI

Palmyra, Mo.—The Farmers Elev. & Exchange Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire June 16.

Hamilton, Mo.—The Farmers Produce Co. is installing a Hall Signaling Grain Distributor at its new concrete elevator.

McKittrick, Mo.—The McKittrick Elevator, owned by Jacob Karl, was sold, recently, to Kansas Flour Mills Corp. of Kansas City.—P. J. P.

Fairfax, Mo.—Jack Tallman has bot of E. B. Wright his interest in the hatchery and feed business of E. B. Wright & Co., and is now in full possession of the business.

St. Louis, Mo.—H. A. Adams, formerly connected with the Farmers National Grain Corp., is now St. Louis manager of the Illinois Grain Corp.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Ingle Bros. Broom Corn Grain & Supply Co., Missouri; incorporated with \$2,000,000 capital stock; home office, Kansas City, Mo.

Lamar, Mo.—The Farmers Exchange is erecting an elevator, with steel sides, roof and doors, with basement, 50 ft. high from the basement floor and 32x48 ft. in size. The frame work, only, is of wood.

Kansas City, Mo.—Mrs. Gertrude Morrison, 76, wife of R. T. Morrison, grain man and member of the Board of Trade, passed away June 22 in Ludington, Mich., where the Morrisons were visiting. Funeral services were held here June 25.

Hermann, Mo.—Harry Taylor, who has operated the McKittrick elevator, will open the Old Eggers Milling Co. Elevator and do custom grinding, mixing of all kinds of feeds and buying of wheat. He is moving the grinding equipment here from McKittrick.

St. Louis, Mo.—William M. Connor, 57, head of M. J. Connor & Sons, grain brokers, and a member of the Merchants Exchange for 35 years, died recently of bronchial pneumonia. He was a son of Michael J. Connor, last survivor of the old grain exchange, who died last April.—P. J. P.

Waverly, Mo.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturdevant Grain Co. of Kansas City is building a \$30,000 storage elevator here. The company has leased the closed Blake elevator here, as previously reported by the Journal, and Paul E. Goodson of the Goodson Produce Co. will be the local manager.—P. J. P.

Fayette, Mo.—A \$20,000 damage suit of Harold B. Trussell by next friend against the Farmers Co-operative Elev. & Shipping Ass'n. was sent to Howard county on a change of venue from Randolph county circuit court. This suit was filed following an accident on highway 63, 3½ miles north of Moberly, Dec. 13.—P. J. P.

Martinsburg, Mo.—Mort Stuart, manager of the Farmers Elev. Co. elevator is a trapper of no small ability. The other day, seeing signs of a ground mole at work on his front lawn, he set a trap, then waited. Within a few minutes it was sprung and he optimistically reset it. Returning home, he had another mole in the same trap.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Mack Cook Grain Co. has been discontinued, J. W. Cook now being associated with Mansfield Marshall in the operation of the Brand-Dunwoody Milling Co. properties at Joplin, recently purchased by interests identified with W. Wood Marshall of Kansas City. Mr. Cook was in charge of liquidation of the Brand-Dunwoody Milling Co.

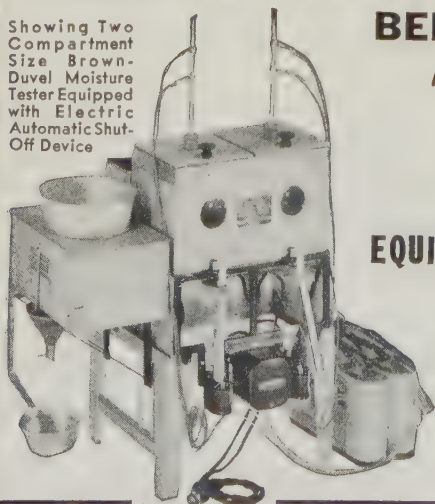
Carthage, Mo.—The Carthage Custom Mill on East Central ave. is in charge of Harry Patterson, operator of the Patterson Supply Co. He has moved additional milling equipment to the plant from his store and will do all grinding for his store at the mill. R. L. Turk, who formerly operated the mill is now operating a mill at Mount Vernon.

Carthage, Mo.—The Russell Grain Co. of Kansas City has leased the 200,000-bu. Carthage elevator of the Cowgill Flour Mills, Inc., L. E. Preston, of Warrensburg, will be manager of the local plant. The company expects to handle approximately 1,000,000, bus. of grain thru the local elevator within the next year, Mr. Preston stated. It has also leased four other Cowgill elevators in this area at Alva, Jasper, Hoberg and Sarcoxie, Mo., he announced.—P. J. P.

Louisiana, Mo.—The Missouri-Illinois Co-operative Elev. Ass'n was organized June 16 under the laws of the state of Missouri and received its charter June 21. Officials of the company are H. P. Davenport, pres.; Herbert Boyd, vice-pres.; George Jennings, sec'y. The directorate includes the officers and James Waddell and Charles Bolomey of Louisiana; A. F. Womble of Atlas and James Gray of Rockport. W. F. Moyer is manager and Percy Griffith is assistant manager. Mr. Moyer has been 20 years in the grain business, employed as state field man for the Missouri Grain Growers Ass'n since the company was organized. He moved to Louisiana from Carrollton. The new company leased and has opened for business the buildings formerly occupied by the Louisiana Elev. Co. that discontinued business several months ago.—P. J. P.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Kansas City, Mo.—Applicants for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade include O. B. Pecha, on transfer from M. H. Howard, deceased; L. L. Quinby of Omaha, on transfer from O. L. Randall.

Aurora, Mo.—Burden of the testimony of C. M. Reid, postmaster and member of a Chamber of Commerce mediation committee which attempted to settle difficulties between the Majestic Flour Mills and its employees, and Raymond Ham, pres. of the chamber at that time in the NLRB hearing of employees of the mills, was to the effect the company and employees had reached an agreement regarding wages and hours, but that negotiations failed when employees demanded a written closed-shop contract. The employees charge they were discharged because of union activities; the company seeks to show the employees were not discharged, but refused to work when the closed-shop contract was refused.—P. J. P.

MONTANA

Denton, Mont.—H. G. Ronish has taken over the management of the Rocky Mountain Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Power, Mont.—A new 20-ton, 26 ft. scale is being installed at the Power Farmers Elvtr. Co. plant at this point by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Stevensville, Mont.—Dayton and Earl Lockridge have purchased a controlling interest in the Stevensville Feed & Fuel Co. from the Lockridge estate.

Great Falls, Mont.—J. L. Erickson has been appointed manager of the Royal Milling Co. and the Rocky Mountain Elvtr. Co. by General Mills, Inc., of Minneapolis, succeeding T. D. Barry who recently resigned.

Plains, Mont.—The Plains Montana Flour Mill has discontinued operations permanently and dismantling of the machinery is in progress. The building may be rented later as a receiving and storing station for grain and seed.

Great Falls, Mont.—Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, Inc., a co-operative grain marketing ass'n, has been incorporated; capital stock: \$100,000; incorporators: D. L. O'Connor, of New Rockford, N. D., pres.; and A. E. Kathan, of Brady, sec'y-treas. O. B. Horsford, of Wolf Point, is a member of the board of directors.

NEBRASKA

Holdrege, Neb.—Holdrege Roller Mills reported windstorm damages sustained June 24.

Bellwood, Neb.—The Farmers Grain Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment recently.

Wallace, Neb.—H. I. Kimberly of Paxton has purchased the Farmers Elevator here and J. H. Grill, of Granton, is manager.

Curtis, Neb.—R. M. Ross has purchased an interest in the local elevator from Abner Nelson, and the new firm will be known as the Curtis Grain Co.

Pickrell, Neb.—Otto Schnuelle of Harbine is new manager of the Pickrell Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator succeeding Henry Jurgens who resigned recently.

Bertrand, Neb.—Wayne Yowell, former manager of the Valley Grain Co. elevator at Curtis, will be associated with his father in the grain business here.

North Platte, Neb.—The Gooch Brokerage office here was closed July 1 and Carl Schimpfenig, who has been office manager, was transferred to Grand Island.

Shipee (Wilsonville p.o.), Neb.—Ora Van-cleave, of Wilcox, has leased the local elevator.

Franklin, Neb.—The Harris Grain Co. has installed an electric grain dump and speeded up its handling equipment at the local elevator. Lyle Harris is manager.

Ralston, Neb.—George Rahn of Papillion and Frank Taylor, member of the Omaha Grain Exchange, have leased and are operating the Ralston Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Marion, Neb.—B. C. Christopher & Co. of Kansas City has leased the Marion Equity elevator and plans to have it open for the purchase of grain in the near future.

David City, Neb.—O. M. Blevins and son, Vern, have leased the Stepanek Grain Co. elevator, which is open for business. Vern Blevins, who has been manager of the elevator at Foley for the last ten years, is manager of the local plant and has moved his family here.

Tilden, Neb.—The Urdike Grain Co. has moved its office to a site nearer the elevator, remodeled it, and installed a new 30 ft. scale. W. H. Westphal is manager.

Cedar Bluffs, Neb.—Henry Lubker, who has been assistant manager of the Farmers Union Co-operative Co. is now manager of the company's elevator at Nickerson.

Saronville, Neb.—Lester J. Reed is new manager of the Saronville elevator, but recently by the Fuller Grain Co. of Kansas City, Mo. from John and William Anderson.

Big Spring, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator was officially opened for business July 1 with C. A. Fuelscher as manager, who has been in the elevator business here for several years.

David City, Neb.—T. A. Lally who has been with the Wayne Grain & Coal Co., of Wayne, has moved here and accepted a position with the Federal Farm bureau of David City.

Bloomington, Neb.—Robert Ott, of Naponee, has leased the Bloomington Equity Exchange elevator and is cleaning it up for the trade. A full line of feed and seeds will be carried.

Emerson, Neb.—A new 20-ton scale with 34 x 9 ft. platform, will be installed at the Crowell Elvtr. Co. plant in time for use during the coming harvest. A. P. Coulter is manager of the elevator.

Hardy, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Ass'n and the Warwick Elevators have both installed new dumps. The Farmers Elevator installed a hoist with a motor while the Warwick plant put in an air hoist.

Curtis, Neb.—The Fuller Grain Co. of Kansas City has leased the local former Valley Grain Co. elevator and H. D. Bevans of Kansas City, has been placed in charge, replacing Wayne Yowell, former manager.

Cambridge, Neb.—The Rankin Bros. elevator is being enlarged by a 26 x 28 ft. addition feed warehouse with overhead bins. Installed in the new department is a new grinder directly connected with a 25 h.p. motor.

Omaha, Neb.—Cargill, Inc., of Minneapolis, posted \$1,000,000 bond June 28 to protect grain stored in the company's 5,000,000-bu. elevator. The bond was signed by E. J. Grimes of Minneapolis, Cargill, Inc., vice-pres.

Auburn, Neb.—The E. H. Ely Grain Co. elevator has undergone extensive repairs to bring the plant up-to-date and speed up grain handling. Among new installations was the addition of 50 new elevating buckets.

Sheridan (Chambers p.o.), Neb.—Tom Jones has bot the Sheridan Elevator and has repaired it in readiness for the wheat harvest. He moved the scale west about 5 ft. from a position directly in front of the office door.

Lexington, Neb.—The Lexington Alfalfa Mill ceased grinding on the first cutting of alfalfa June 12, and expected to resume operations on the second crop within a few days. Mr. Wilson, of Chicago, is in charge of the plant.

Falls City, Neb.—The Falls City Milling Co. has installed an over sized truck dump of latest type and a power car mover which is capable of moving 9 loaded cars. The mill's bins have been overhauled and the installation of wiring in conduits completed.

Heartwell, Neb.—Carson Russell, administrator for the estate of the late Dr. Emma Easterday, has been authorized to effect a sale and purchase of grain elevators belonging to the firm of Real & Easterday in order to settle up the estate. He desires to sell to Frank Real, senior partner, the estate's interest in elevators at McCook and at Perry and to purchase the Heartwell elevator.

Mead, Neb.—B. C. Christopher & Co. of Kansas City, have purchased the Scott Grain Co. elevator here, which they have been operating for the last three years under lease. Eland C. Johnson, local manager, stated the company expects to erect a new elevator if the crops warrant it.

Nickerson, Neb.—Henry Edelmaier, who has been manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n for the past 13 years, has resigned his position to take effect Aug. 1. Henry Lubker, who has been assistant manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Co. at Cedar Bluffs, Neb. will succeed him.

Granton, Neb.—The O. M. Kellogg Grain Co. has purchased the Farmers Co-operative Exchange elevator here, leased by Homer I. Kimberly of Paxton. J. H. Grill, who has been manager, has been transferred by Mr. Kimberly to Wallace to manage the Farmers Elevator which Mr. Kimberly bot recently.

Arapahoe, Neb.—The Shannon Grain Co. of Kansas City has leased the west elevator, formerly known as the Arapahoe Equity Exchange plant, placed T. C. Hart, grain man formerly of Palisade, in charge. The elevator has been put in good condition and the office renovated and painted in readiness for the harvest.

Kenesaw, Neb.—John Keim, formerly of Dayton, has moved to Kenesaw. He is owner and operator of the Kenesaw Grain Elevator, having purchased it a few weeks ago from J. H. Augustin & Sons, as reported at that time in the Journal. The repairs on the elevator are being rushed to completion, the new machinery having arrived for installation.

Superior, Neb.—Two 12 hour shifts of men have been working night and day, regardless of heavy downpours of rain, to complete construction of the new storage elevator being built by Scoular-Bishop Grain Co. in time for the 1938 wheat crop. The new plant towers 105 ft. and has a capacity of 120,000 bus. It is being constructed of reinforced concrete.

Geneva, Neb.—W. J. McNeil of Kansas City, Mo., has bot the local Hines Grain Co. elevator, this plant being one of seven elevators in this part of Nebraska the Farmers Terminal Elvtr. Co. sold to Mr. McNeil. Other plants are located at Grafton, Shickley and Carlisle. The local plant will do business as the Geneva Grain Co. with W. F. Finnegan of Grafton, as manager, succeeding Tom Brower. Mr. Finnegan has been with the Farmers Terminal Elvtr. Co. 21 years. The elevator, after being cleaned and repaired, was opened for business July 1.

NEW ENGLAND

Woodfords (Portland p.o.), Me.—The property of the Morrill's Coal & Grain Co., Inc., was destroyed by fire of undetermined origin on June 30.

NEW JERSEY

Phillipsburg, N. J.—Harry S. Pursel has made improvements by the addition of new machinery, including a Combined Sheller & Cleaner, elevator, motors with drives, the machinery furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Jersey City, N. J.—The Soyabene Corp. has leased a lot in a warehouse and will process flours of high vitamin content made from various beans and cereals. The company maintains another plant at Cleveland, O.

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Farley, N. M.—We expect to build a grain elevator, about 10-car capacity, to operate in connection with our bean elevator, which has a 20-car capacity.—M. J. Davenport & Co.

NEW YORK

Binghamton, N. Y.—The elevator owned by George Q. Moon & Co. was damaged by fire June 12.

Hornell, N. Y.—Hornell Co-operative Grange League Federation Service, Inc., lost stock in an elevator fire here June 13.

Sanborn, N. Y.—Fire destroyed the garage attached to Hudson Bros.' mill June 14. Flour and feed in the mill were smoke damaged.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Carlton C. Olson has been appointed manager of the Buffalo office of the eastern division of General Mills, to succeed A. B. Weber, deceased.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Hugh, the 16-year old elder son of Chas. B. Kennedy, was crushed and killed on the afternoon of July 7, under a tractor on Mr. Kennedy's farm.

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Address

City..... State.....

Cohocton, N. Y.—Furniture, fixtures and stock of the Hornell Co-operative G. L. F. Service, Inc., were totally destroyed by fire of undetermined origin on June 13.

Rochester, N. Y.—Distillation Products, Inc., is a new company formed to handle production of vitamin A and D products and distribution will be conducted by the American Research Products division of General Mills, Inc. Production will be carried on here under the direction of Dr. Kenneth Hickman, research chemist for Eastman Kodak Co. Officers of the new company are James F. Bell, chairman of the board of General Mills, chairman of the board; Frank W. Lovejoy, pres. and general mgr. of Eastman Kodak Co., pres.; Donald D. Davis, pres. General Mills and Edward K. Meese, vice-pres. of Eastman. On the board of directors are Mr. Bell, Mr. Lovejoy, Mr. Meese, Alonzo E. Taylor, chairman of research committee of General Mills; Karl E. Humphrey, treas. of General Mills, and A. K. Chapman, vice-pres. of Eastman.

Oswego, N. Y.—Declaring that continued operation of the local elevator by the state will mean the loss of millions of dollars to Buffalo's 51,000,000-bu. grain elevator industry, the Erie County Board of Supervisors on June 21 adopted a resolution authorizing a petition to Governor Lehman urging that the state of New York discontinue operation of the elevator. It urged that the elevator be removed from state control "where it constitutes a drain on the state treasury" and operated on an independent and profitable basis. The state has leased 600,000 of the 1,000,000-bu. capacity of the elevator to Cargill, Inc., which also leases the Canadian Pool and Great Eastern elevators in Buffalo. The Oswego elevator has been used largely this spring to feed corn to export ports via the Barge Canal. So far this year it is declared to have handled more than 5,000,000 bus. of grain, mostly corn for export.

NORTH DAKOTA

Dunseith, N. D.—The Andrews Grain Co. elevator is being repaired.

Baden, (Kenmore p.o.), N. D.—The local Osborne-McMillan elevator is to be razed.

Garrison, N. D.—Local farmers are considering the possibility of building an elevator.

Dodge, N. D.—Don Bollinger is manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., succeeding B. H. Kneese.

Velva, N. D.—Charles Shirley, 54, manager of the Osborne, McMillan Elvtr. Co.'s local plant, died June 23 at his home here.

Clifford, N. D.—The Farmers Co-Op. Elvtr. Co. recently installed Calumet High Volume Cups, nearly doubling its elevating capacity.

New England, N. D.—A new 20-ton, 30 ft. scale is being installed in the Farmers Equity Exchange plant here by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Loma, N. D.—The National Atlas Elevator is being extensively repaired. A new driveway will be constructed and other repairs will be made.

Karnak, N. D.—Ira Sharpe is manager of the Karnak Farmers Elvtr. Co., succeeding J. A. Semmens who has taken a position at Kimball, Minn.

Columbus, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. is installing new scales and widening its driveway. The Hogenson Construction Co. has the contract.

Northgate, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. will widen the driveway at its local plant and install new scales. Hogenson Construction Co. has the contract.

South Heart, N. D.—A new 20-ton, 30 x 9 ft. dump scale with two dumps is being installed in the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. plant by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Lisbon, N. D.—Alvin Anderson, former manager of the Carter Elvtr. Co., has bot an interest in the Waverly Grain Co., Waverly, S. D., and has taken up his duties there.

Park River, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. plant is being improved with the installation of Atlas Rubber Covered Bucket Belting and Calumet Super Capacity Cups.

Finley, N. D.—S. G. Drystad of Sterling, is the new manager of Finley Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. A new 20-ton scale has been installed recently at the plant.

Lloyd (Lemmon, S. D. p.o.), N. D.—The Beach Co-operative Co. of Beach, N. D., is planning to take down its local elevator, which was purchased several years ago.

Hankinson, N. D.—The Osborne McMillan Elvtr. Co. let the contract to J. H. Fisch Co. to move two elevators together and install a new steel boot tank and new sealers; also to build a new driveway.

Dahlen, N. D.—The Osborne, McMillan Elvtr. Co. has contracted with the J. H. Fisch Co. to move the east elevator to the west elevator; to install a new steel boot tank and scale and to build a new driveway.

Beach, N. D.—A new 50,000 bus. elevator with eighteen bins, two legs, cleaners, a 20-ton scale is being built here for the Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co. The old elevator will also be repaired.

Herrick (Cashel p.o.), N. D.—The St. Andrews Grain Co. elevator has been sold to the Farmers Elvtr. Co., Moorhead, Minn. William Kirby, present operator, may continue to operate the plant for the new owners.

Hampden, N. D.—The new elevator being built by the Hampden Farmers Elvtr. Co. is being equipped with Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drives, Fairbanks-Morse Motors, and Calumet Super Capacity Buckets.

Cavalier, N. D.—The International Elvtr. Co. awarded the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a 25,000 bus. annex to be adjacent to its present elevator here. This building will be iron clad. Work started July 10.

Valley City, N. D.—A. E. Gutekunst, who has been manager of the plant of Monarch Elvtr. Co. at Barnesville, Minn., for the past year, has been named superintendent of Monarch elevators in southeastern North Dakota, and will have his headquarters here.

Wildrose, N. D.—Sig. Forseth, sec'y. of the Williams County Farmers Union, together with Henry Williams, pres. of the Williams County Farmers Union, have announced that a special meeting will be held in the near future for the purpose of discussing the establishment of a local co-operative elevator.

Stirum, N. D.—The F.C.A. received bids until June 30 for the sale of the 23,000-bu. Stirum Grain Co. elevator and appurtenant buildings and machinery equipment. A cash payment of 25 per cent of the cash purchase price was required for down payment, with balance payable in eight equal semi-annual installments, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum.

OHIO

Kipton, O.—S. J. Davidson reported recent property damages from windstorm.

Arcadia, O.—L. R. Good & Sons' plant was damaged during a recent windstorm.

Hillsboro, O.—Whisler Grain & Feed Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex Cutter Head.

Hicksville, O.—The City Mills has installed a new Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale.

Columbus Grove, O.—The Kraft Grain Co. recently installed a new Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale.

Cardington, O.—Frank C. Snider recently installed a one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Custar, O.—Deshler Farmers recently purchased a 10-bus. Richardson Automatic Scale from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Hamilton, O.—The elevator and stock owned by Mrs. Mariana Matthews was damaged by fire originated in a dehydrator June 21.

Toledo, O.—Robert A. Piermons was injured fatally recently from a fall into an empty grain pit while working at the National Mill Co. plant.

Kileville, O.—Fred Kile & Son recently purchased a large complete hammer mill, feeder and ton Kwik-Mix Mixer from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Ft. Recovery, O.—Ft. Recovery Equity Exchange has installed a large Fairbanks-Morse Motor Truck Scale, purchased through the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Valley City, O.—The B. H. L. Elvtr. & Supply Co.'s annual picnic was held here June 25. A program of varied entertainment was enjoyed by the large gathering.

Cleveland, O.—Philip H. Fild, 76, owner and operator of the old Gates Elvtr. Co. in the Brooklyn section of Cleveland for many years, died suddenly June 25.

Owensville, O.—C. A. Snider recently installed a one-ton capacity Feed Mixer, one Model L Hammer Mill and Buda Power Unit furnished by the Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.

Toledo, O.—The Lackey Grain Co., headed by Joe Lackey, for several years with the National Milling division of National Biscuit Co., opened for business in the Produce Exchange building July 1.

Cleveland, O.—The Tip-Top Cereal Co. has consolidated its Albany, N. Y., and Cleveland plants and moved to larger quarters at West 10th St. Automatic equipment has been installed at the new location.

Fostoria, O.—The Ohio Farmers Grain Corp. opened for business July 1, assuming the marketing duties theretofore performed by the Farmers National Grain Corp. in Ohio, and operating the Fostoria elevator.—F. J. Maurer, manager.

Boughtonville (Willard p. o.), O.—Elsie E. Sloan, 48, manager of the Boughtonville Farmers Exchange elevator for 20 years, died June 18 after a lingering illness. He resigned his position at the elevator about one year ago because of ill health.

Merrill, O.—R. C. Kephart, of Middlepoint, has bot the H. G. Pollock Grain Co. elevator here and has retained L. Black as manager. The plant will be known as the Kephart Elevator. Mr. Kephart operates the Middlepoint Equity Exchange at Middlepoint.

Waynesfield, O.—Waynesfield Grain Co. has made considerable improvements with Sidney equipment, including a Sidney Electric Hoist, Sidney Sheller and Boot, several drags, several elevators and a manlift, corn and grain cleaner, scale, and several motors and drives.

Marengo, O.—The Snyder Milling Service, which recently acquired the local mill, held a formal opening June 24 and 25 when free grinding was offered each customer. The company has just installed new grinding and mixing machinery and a new 20-ton, 28-ft. platform scale.

Clarington, O.—Following the recent death of Ed Habermehl, who was managing head of the Habermehl Flour Mill and Feed Stores, the heirs have decided to close the flour mill, continuing the other business. The mill has been operated by the Habermehl family for over fifty years.

Unipolis, O.—The Waynesfield Grain Co. recently completed an elevator and office structure here. A large coal house was moved here by the company from Waynesfield, taken down, and the lumber used in building small buildings, all of which were covered with corrugated iron siding.

Hamilton, O.—The Hamilton Equipment & Grain Center is just completing a new elevator for the handling of all kinds of grain and merchandise. In their new plant, they are installing a new Randolph Direct Heat Grain Drier which will be ready for operation before the wheat crop moves.

Cedarville, O.—The plant of the Cedarville Grain Co., consisting of a warehouse, grain elevator and cereal drying plant, has been sold by Charles P. Elgin, Xenia, to Robert E. McDaniel, Dayton, and N. J. Laughlin, Arcanum, who has been manager of a grain elevator for V. E. Herter, Dayton. The firm name will remain unchanged.

Marion, O.—Old Fort Mills, Inc., is building a mill 100x80 ft., 75 ft. high, with full basement; and an office building, 40x50 ft., also with basement, and a 150,000-bu. storage bin. The last will be equipped with a Randolph Grain Drier and a truck dump that can handle 6,000 bus. an hour. The buildings will be ready for occupancy early in September.

North Creek, O.—Noble Barringer and G. L. Schafer have purchased the old grain elevator here and have remodeled and repaired it in readiness for handling grain. This elevator was owned by the Continental bank and had been closed since April, 1930. Mr. Barringer is a former manager of the Buckeye elevator and the Continental Equity Exchange elevator.

Deshler, O.—The Deshler Farmers Elevtr. Co. is constructing a \$5,000 warehouse, 40x120 ft., and 18 ft. high with a large garage built into the building at the rear. Space is also being made for the installation of a new and much larger cleaner than that now used by the company. The new warehouse is located across the street from the elevator, and will be constructed with a floor height that will facilitate convenient loading and unloading cars, trucks, trailers or other vehicles. Carl Gamble is new manager of the company's store.

Fredericktown, O.—H. W. Updike is building an addition to the storeroom and a new loading platform at the rear of his elevator and giving the latter building a new coat of paint.

Marion, O.—John Sylvester, formerly assistant superintendent of Allied Mills, Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind., has been made general manager of Old Fort Mills, Inc. The company is constructing a new feed plant, 100x80 ft., 75 ft. high, with a basement under the entire building. The new office building will be 40x50 ft. and a 150,000 bu. storage bin, with grain drier and truck dump to handle 6,000 bus. per hour, is also being erected. The improvements are to have been practically completed by September.

Marion, O.—Betty Zane Corn Products, Inc., recently re-incorporated, have secured a new site where storage bins expected to cost from \$3,000 to \$4,000 will be erected. The firm is located partly in the plant of the old Marion Brewing Co., where 90 per cent of its operations are carried on. Part of the business will be conducted on Henry st. Under present arrangements the entire concern will be moved to the new plant by Aug. 1. The new location includes 5½ acres and was selected because of room for additional storage and factory buildings.

Cedarville, O.—Frank Creswell, of the Cummings & Creswell Co., has purchased the interest of Paul Cummings, the change taking effect at once, and with the retirement of Mr. Cummings, the dissolution of the company took place, the business to be operated henceforth by Mr. Creswell under his name. Herman Randall was retained, and has charge of the warehouse and feed grinding and mixing business; Mrs. Mildred Ringer is cashier-bookkeeper and has charge of the scale weighing. Mr. Creswell will handle grain, feed, coal, wool and fence with shipment of live stock.

OKLAHOMA

Retta (Blackwell p. o.), Okla.—Midland Flour Milling Co. plant was damaged by wind in June.

Cashion, Okla.—B. F. White has been employed as grain buyer for J. A. Johnson elevator.

Helena, Okla.—Feuquay Grain Co. reported windstorm damages sustained at its plant in June.

Turpin, Okla.—Kimbell Milling Co. reported windstorm damages sustained at its plant in June.

Eufaula, Okla.—J. B. Jackson of Muskogee has bot and will raze the Eufaula Cotton Oil Mill buildings.

Custer City, Okla.—Bob Kimbell has installed a loading elevator platform scales, and built a small office.

Cyril, Okla.—The Kimbell Milling Co. has purchased the local elevator formerly operated by the late D. E. McAnaw.

Marlow, Okla.—The local elevator formerly operated by the late D. E. McAnaw has been bot by the Kimbell Milling Co.

Elgin, Okla.—The elevator formerly operated by the late D. E. McAnaw has been bot by the Kimbell Milling Co. of Fort Worth.

Grandfield, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevtr. Co. elevator, partially destroyed by a "twister" in May, has been rebuilt.

Temple, Okla.—Farmers Elevtr. Co. is building a large warehouse, contemplating storing red oats when, if, and as they get cheap.

Hooker, Okla.—Otto Fast is the new manager of the Hooker Elevator, succeeding R. S. Matson, who was transferred to Copeland, Kan.

Cherokee, Okla.—Earl C. Mott is manager for the Walcott & Lincoln elevator here. The elevator has been repaired and opened for business.

Butler, Okla.—We have opened an office here, wholesale and retail. E. T. Nail is manager and J. E. Grigsby ass't manager.—Thomas Grain Co., E. T. Nail, mgr.

Chelsea, Okla.—The Chelsea Flour Mill recently installed a new V-8 power plant for a part of its machinery and a new truck scale. The plant mills both flour and feed.

Tipton, Okla.—The Adair Motor Grain Co. has leased the Newsom Elevator here and John McDonald has been named manager of the plant. The company operates elevators in Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas.

Carmargo, Okla.—The Kimbell Milling Co. recently enlarged and remodeled its elevator here. The company also bot the elevators located at Elgin, Cyril and Marlow formerly operated by the late D. E. McAnaw.

Vinita, Okla.—The W. O. "Jack" Dillon elevator opened for business June 20. The plant has 20,000 bus. capacity, is electrically equipped, and stands on the site of the elevator burned last winter. Mr. Dillon will have all kinds of feed for sale.

Erick, Okla.—C. S. Borin, owner of the Erick Elevator, has taken over its operation himself this year. He has had the plant repaired and placed in condition to handle any kind of grain. He had retired from the grain business several years ago to enter the Farmers National Bank.

Clinton, Okla.—The Clinton Grain Co. owned by A. D. Springer of Stafford and H. C. Bradford of El Reno, has opened for business here. A 20-ton Fairbanks Registering Beam Scale, all steel construction with a 34x9 ft. concrete deck, has been installed by the company and a brick office has been erected.

Nowata, Okla.—The O. D. Blackwell elevator was opened for business June 20. The new structure is electrically equipped to handle efficiently and speedily all loads received. It has 20,000 bus. capacity and is located on the M. O. P. track. Mr. Blackwell will continue to operate his Talala elevator also.

Lawton, Okla.—Investigation of the possibilities of forming a stock company and taking over the local mill and elevator for a co-operative flour mill are being made here and Floyd Hagood, district supervisor for the Farm Security Ass'n., interested, is expected to arrive early in July to consider the proposition, according to Leonard Wiley, county F. S. Supervisor.

Granite, Okla.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. of Granite has sold its grain elevator to the Kimball Milling Co. of Fort Worth, Tex. The new owners plan extensive improvements including new scale at the elevator building. Frank Kouri has leased the elevator and will use it for storage of grain as he has been for the last several years. The sale did not include the warehouse connected with the elevator.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Hillyard, Wash.—John Courtright, \$6, grain buyer for many years, died June 14.

Winchester, Ida.—Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., has rented the local elevator for the season.

Waverly, Wash.—The H. F. Kirk Grain Co. recently installed in its elevator a Howell Duplex Safety Manlift.

Balder, (Thorton p. o.), Wash.—C. V. Harbour of the Harbour Grain Warehouse is remodeling the local warehouse in readiness to receive the new crop.

Eltopia, Wash.—A new wheat elevator and warehouse will be built here, present facilities not being large enough to handle the anticipated crop this year.

Hansen, Ida.—The addition to Twin Falls Flour Mills elevator has just been completed. The new structure has a capacity of between 30,000 and 36,000 bags.

La Crosse, Wash.—The LaCrosse Grain Growers, Inc., have reelected the following officers: A. M. Camp, pres.; E. A. Burgess, vice-pres.; C. M. Cook, sec'y-treas.

Davenport, Wash.—The Grange Milling Co., A. V. Shanks, manager, is a new member enrolled in the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.—Ted Brasch, sec'y.

Melba, Ida.—Carl P. Buzzell, who owns and operates a grain, coal and feed business here, and Miss Mabel Pace of Woodard, Ia., were married June 8, at Nampa, Ida.

Athena, Ore.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. is discontinuing its chop mill and will not roll grain hereafter. Discontinuing the mill has no bearing on other feeds sold by the company.

Fairfield, Wash.—Our new elevator, being built on the Union Pacific, will have a capacity of 100,000 bus. when completed.—Chas. F. Martin, Farmers Alliance Warehouse & Elevtr. Co.

Seattle, Wash.—A. W. Tidmarsh, of Tucson, Ariz., formerly a partner of the late Moritz Thomsen, in the Centennial Flouring Mill Co. here, died of a heart attack in Coronado, Cal. June 27.

Athena, Ore.—V. O. Reed is the new manager of the local Farmers Grain Elevtr. Co. elevator.

Mt. Vernon, Wash.—"By" West has bot the Producers Exchange, which he has managed for some time. He will continue as grain buyer for Albers Bros. in addition to his feed and fertilizer business.

Lind, Wash.—The new elevator being constructed by the Milwaukee Grain & Elevtr. Co. here as previously reported by the Journal, will be a 60,000 bu. cribbed structure. John Shimek is the local manager.

Cottonwood, Ida.—Acting on recommendation of officials of the Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., the F. C. A. received bids in connection with the sale of a warehouse and machinery, here, formerly owned by the grain growers group. Bids were closed June 30.

Kamiah, Ida.—Additional capacity has been added to the T. E. Robinson warehouse here, a total of 115,000 bus. of grain may now be handled. Besides this elevator, Mr. Robinson is building one at Fenn and has plants at Grangeville, Nezperce and Tramway.

Reubens, Ida.—The F. C. A. received bids until June 30 for the sale of the local warehouse formerly owned by the Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc. upon the latter group's recommendation. The warehouse at one time belonged to the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Kent, Wash.—The Kent Milling Co.'s warehouse was slightly damaged by fire June 22, fire starting from a spark from a passing locomotive or a carelessly dropped lighted cigarette, as the blaze burned under the door.

Seattle, Wash.—Henry D. Gee, local grain dealer since 1921 and prior to that in the grain business in Minnesota, Illinois and North Dakota, died June 26. He was a former member of the board of trustees of the Seattle Grain Exchange and one of the founders of that organization in 1926.

Portland, Ore.—Len Meyer, traffic manager for Edward L. Eyre & Co., passed away June 26 after an extended illness. Mr. Meyer has been connected with the grain trade of Portland for many years, prior to his connection with Edward L. Eyre & Co. having been associated with Strauss & Co., Inc.

Rocklyn, Wash.—The foundation of the Grange Milling Co.'s local warehouse which was demolished in a recent "twister," was found to be in good condition following the clearing away of the debris left by the storm, and sacked grain will be piled there during harvest, to be covered when the pile is complete.

Stites, Ida.—The Lewiston Grain Growers closed its local warehouse once owned by the Farmers National Grain Corp. according to announcement made by Manager J. W. Shepard at a recent meeting of the corporation. The building and machinery were offered for sale by F. C. A. at the recommendation of the grain growers officials. Bids were received until June 30.

Walla Walla, Wash.—A. Eugene Kelley, manager of the Walla Walla Grain Growers, Inc., is recovering from an operation. He was unable to attend the annual stockholders meeting June 13. The company has recently completed an 11,000 bu. loading plant near Thrasher's gardens on the banks of the Columbia river, located that trucks can run in and dump bulk grain into the loading plant and from the plant it will flow by gravity into barges.

Portland, Ore.—The North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., at its annual meeting held June 20 at Spokane, voted to move its headquarters to Portland. E. B. Schulz, Spokane, general manager for several years, resigned and R. E. Sutton of Portland succeeded him. A. R. Shumway, Milton, Ore., was elected pres. and A. C. Linehan, Genessee, Ida., vice pres. An office will be maintained in Spokane and Charles Johnson, formerly manager of the Big Bend mill in Davenport, will continue as Spokane sales agent.

Seattle, Wash.—North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., anticipating moving one of the largest crops in Pacific northwest history planned to expand today and move its headquarters from Spokane to Portland. The Spokane office will be continued as an agency. A. E. Sutton, formerly sales manager, was named as general manager, succeeding E. B. Schulz, resigned. J. McCormack will continue as manager here. A. R. Shumway, Milton, Ore., was re-elected pres. and A. C. Linehan, Genessee, Ida., was re-elected vice-pres. by the stockholders.—F. K. H.

Pendleton, Ore.—Charles L. Carothers, 39, cereal chemist of the Collings Flour Mill, was injured when the automobile he was driving was forced off the road by another vehicle just south of Cheney when he was enroute to Spokane. Accompanying him was James R. Simonton, Pasco grain chemist, who sustained cuts about the face and body.

Davenport, Wash.—The two 5,000-bu. steel storage tanks at the Grange Milling Co. elevator which were twisted from their foundations, one during a windstorm in 1929 and the other during a storm March 19, 1930, have been repaired and raised into position for service again. These with the two tanks that remained standing, have been anchored to guard against future windstorms, and all have been covered with water proof tops. The Grange Milling Co., A. V. Shanks, manager, was recently enrolled as a member of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Silverton, Ore.—H. J. Winter and Charles Pennell have begun the erection of a feed mill and mixing plant on their property recently purchased near the Southern Pacific depot. The building will be 36 x 60 ft., of corrugated iron and will operate as Winter & Pennell. The new company was formed following the dissolution of the Silverton Cereal Milling Co. with which both Messrs. Winter and Pennell were connected, because of the high rate of insurance on the feed mill, and M. C. Storruste, a third member, will manage the cereal mill which was recently moved to the building south of the Silverton Canning Co. boilers.

Spokane, Wash.—With a view of making Spokane a center of distribution to the coast of certain types of Montana hard milling wheat the Greely Elevator Co. has leased from the Farm Credit Administration the 750,000 bu. elevator at Pittsburg, and the Northern Pacific right-of-way, erected in 1931. The deal was negotiated by William Greely, pres. of the Greely company, directly with the Farm Credit Administration. The Greely Company has a line of elevators thruout Montana. The Farmers National Elevator is built of reinforced concrete, modern in construction and equipment. In 1937, the elevator was operated by North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Spring House, Pa.—Witchwood Farms recently purchased a Sidney Special Feed Mixer.

Elkview, Pa.—Elwood R. Chambers recently bought a large four screen cleaner from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Schuler (Weatherly p.o.), Pa.—Mail addressed to M. E. Herr at Schuler has been returned marked "unknown" and "unclaimed."

Harrisburg, Pa.—Prof. Ervin H. Shade has been placed in charge of chemical research for the Old Fort Mills here and at Marion, O.

Jamestown, Pa.—The Davis Coal & Milling Co. of Linesville purchased the McQuiston Co. mill and feed mill machinery and have taken possession of the plant.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Peever, S. D.—A new 20-ton scale is being installed in the Cargill, Inc., elevator here.

Hamer, S. D.—Farmers Mill & Elevtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged by lightning on June 3.

Plankington, S. D.—Furchner Elevtr Co.'s plant sustained damages during a recent windstorm.

Lennox, S. D.—A new concrete driveway has been constructed at the Cargill, Inc., elevator.

Conde, S. D.—Arthur Haskell has succeeded Clarence Stoddard as manager of the local Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator.

Estelline, S. D.—General repairs are being made for the National Atlas Elevators at this point by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Zell, S. D.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co., Inc., capital stock, \$30,000; incorporators, W. H. Preston, pres.; P. J. Miesen, sec'y, both of Zell.

Geddes, S. D.—Leslie Dunn fell from a short ladder, backwards, when repairing the Community elevator, breaking both bones in one of his arms.

Waverly, S. D.—Alvin Anderson, of Lisbon, N. D., recently bot an interest in the Waverly Grain Co. and is now in charge of his new duties here.

Brookings, S. D.—The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract for the new 26,000-bu. annex being built for George P. Sexauer & Son, previously reported by the Journal.

Parker, S. D.—Charles P. VanDewater, 60, died June 18, of a stroke suffered two weeks before. He was manager of the local elevator and at one time had managed an elevator at Monroe.

Burke, S. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain & Livestock Co., Inc., has been incorporated, capital stock, \$20,000. Incorporators are Harry Stewart, W. M. Piggat and P. Fedde of Burke; Frank Kirsch, Herrick, and J. W. Smith, Lucas.

Mitchell, S. D.—Organization of the first unit of the Corn Belt Liberty League in South Dakota was effected June 25 when John E. Walters of Madison, Wis., was present and presented the purpose and aims of the league to an interested gathering of farmers of this area.

Hurley, S. D.—Robert Samuelson sustained two broken ribs and severe bruises in a fall at the Farmers Union Elevtr. Co. plant recently. He was working several feet above the floor level when a beam loosened under his feet. He fell, striking his ribs on the side of the pit opening.

Britton, S. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. is building a 25,000 bu. annex costing \$7,500 to its local elevator for additional storage, and will remodel the driveway and office. The company owned the Burch elevator that burned recently. T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

SOUTHEAST

Brookhaven, Miss.—W. H. Ellis of Shreveport, La., is planning to install a feed and fertilizer factory at Brookhaven. The city will build the plant and Mr. Ellis will furnish and install the machinery.—J. H. G.

Covington, Ga.—The Covington Roller Mills have been sold by L. C. Fincher to H. R. Tutt of Ocala, Fla. and will be operated by the latter's son, Russell. Extensive improvements in the mill's facilities will be made at once.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—Granville P. Rose, Jr., 60, died June 29, at his home in Harding Court. Mr. Rose succeeded his father in the grain and feed business and was widely known in the grain and feed trade.

TEXAS

Ed Roy (Odem p.c.), Tex.—Operation of its new \$25,000 grain mill has been started by the Ed Roy Grain & Elevtr. Co.

Follett, Tex.—The Texas office of the recently incorporated Ingle Bros., Broom Corn Grain & Supply Co., is located here with W. H. Sewell as local agent.

Booker, Tex.—We just completed installing Clow Winters Head Drive and Wellers Car Puller. We own and operate three elevators at Booker.—Booker Equity Exchange.

Gatesville, Tex.—The Smith Grain Co. plant has been sold to the Kimbell Milling Co. of Fort Worth, who will operate it.—C. W. McConaughy, sec'y-treas. Smith Grain Co.

Galveston, Tex.—H. F. Johnson, general superintendent of the Galveston Wharf Co., Galveston, was made assistant general manager of the Wharf company, entering upon his new duties July 1. He has been in charge of the export grain division of the company, and in this capacity is widely known in the grain trade thruout the country. He supervised the construction of the 5,000,000-bu. export elevator of the Galveston Wharf Co. a number of years ago and has been in charge of the elevator operations.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The following have been admitted into membership in the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n: J. N. Beasley Elevtr. Co., Amarillo; W. C. Cowan Grain Co., Tulsa; Lon Davis Elevators, Floydada; Farmers Grain & Elevtr. Co., Happy; Great West Mill & Elevtr. Co., Amarillo; L. S. Howard, Roscoe; Courtney Hunt, Haskell; Jarrett Co., Breckenridge; Robert Muncy Elevator, Lockney; S. E. Thomson, Paducah; Throckmorton Mill & Elevtr. Co., Throckmorton; Thornton Feed Mills, Cisco; Ray Willis, Knox City. Application for membership has been made by B. O. Mueller & Sons, Roscoe; Fort Worth Elevtr. & Warehouse Co., W. W. Manning, Trustee, Fort Worth.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas.

Greenville, Tex.—J. P. Clayton, 81, first pres. of the Greenville Mill & Elev. Co., died recently.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The P. J. Mullin Grain Co. has been incorporated by B. L. Wooley, C. R. McClennahan, W. F. McNemara; capital stock, \$2,500.

UTAH

Springville, Utah.—The old Springville grist mill has been bot by the Third L. D. S. ward and will be torn down.

Ogden, Utah.—The Ogden Grain Exchange elected H. M. Blackhurst, of Salt Lake City, assistant general manager of the Utah Poultry Producers Co-operative Ass'n., pres., to succeed Warren Arthur, Ogden grain broker. S. F. Mathies was elected 1st vice-pres.; P. J. Farrell, of the P. J. Farrell Grain Co., was named 2nd vice-pres., and Lloyd Stone was re-elected sec'y-treas.

WISCONSIN

Embarrass, Wis.—The Farmers Milling Co. recently bot a warehouse from D. J. Rohrer.

Westby, Wis.—Westby Co-operative Exchange reported windstorm damages sustained at its plant recently.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Frank S. Frost is back on the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange after a six-months sojourn in Florida.—P.

Alma, Wis.—The J. G. Dill Co. is planning to build an elevator here in the near future. Frank Johnson is manager of the local Dill warehouse.

Superior, Wis.—The Daisy-Listman flour mill of the Duluth-Superior Milling Co., a branch of the Standard Milling Co., of New York City, has been closed.

Tisch Mills, Wis.—Edward J. Schleis purchased one half interest of the Schleis & Konop Milling Co. from Mrs. Sybil Schleis. A complete line of flour and feed supplies will be handled.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Frank B. Bell, sec. of W. M. Bell Co., is taking up his residence in Beverly Hills, Cal., and will act as Pacific Coast representative of the Bell Co. Mr. Bell, prior to his connection of 26 years with the Bell interests, was traveling freight and passenger

agent for the Milwaukee Road, but he is at heart a grain man, and often recalls the days of twenty and more years ago when he journeyed over the high-ways and by-ways by horse and buggy and way-freight drumming up trade for Bell and the Milwaukee market.—P.

WYOMING

Casper, Wyo.—Mayor J. Frank Cowan has sold his feed store and warehouse property to O. F. Jacquot and J. A. Cantrell.

Minneapolis Barley Conference

The most instructive grain marketing conference ever undertaken has been planned by Minneapolis grain dealers with the co-operation of state grain dealers ass'ns, state experiment station officials, the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the Minnesota State Grain Inspection Department.

Concentrating on malting barley, which presents the most difficult problems, the program will begin at 9:30 a. m., Sunday, July 24, on the trading floor of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, with an explanation of its purpose by Pres. F. C. Smith. Other speakers, each of the highest standing in his specialty, will follow with talks on sampling and inspection, method of sampling, description of inspection, selling barley, storing barley, cleaning and malting the barley, defects in 1938 barley crop.

A country buyer will speak on problems of buying barley in the country, others will speak on variety identification, what the elevator manager can for barley improvement.

The many sample tables on the spacious trading floor will be piled with numerous samples of barley that had been graded the day before and priced by a representative group of buyers and sellers.

A 50-cent plate luncheon will be served during the noon intermission—in a lunch room in the building.

So many agencies are co-operating in urging their members to come to the conference hardly anyone in the states shipping to the Minneapolis market can fail to receive an invitation to attend this educational conference.

Grain Grading Schools Numerous

Schools for instruction in grain grading have been held at Charles City, Ia., July 5, at Algona, July 6, at Spencer, July 7, and at Rockwell City, July 8, under the auspices of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, with special attention to grading of barley and soybeans.

Conducting the schools were Willis B. Combs, Sr., marketing specialists, U. S. D. A., Chicago; Ed. Dyas, extension agronomist, Iowa State college, Ames; Mr. Stanton, plant disease specialists, Ames; Howard Kurtz, federal grain supervisor, Cedar Rapids; H. O. Putnam, sec'y N. W. Crop Improvement Ass'n, Minneapolis; and M. J. Oberhauser, of Minneapolis agricultural agent of the C. M. St. P. & P. Railroad.

At Devils Lake, N. D., June 22 and 23 half a hundred grain men received instructions in grading under the auspices of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, Minneapolis; the Federal Grain Supervision Office and the North Dakota Agricultural college, represented by William J. Leary, extension agronomist and F. Gray Butcher, extension pathologist. Grading of hard red spring wheat and laboratory sessions on the separation of red durum, durum and hard wheat and discussion of wheat diseases and their control comprised the first day's session. The second day was devoted to discussion of durum and barley including laboratory tests.

At Columbus, O., Sunday, June 26, a grain grading school was efficiently conducted by Willis Combs preceding the annual meeting of the Ohio Grain Dealers with the assistance of Inspector A. R. Shannon, Columbus; J. O'Hara, and H. C. Garnett, Cincinnati; D. E.

Gordon, Circleville; Walter Hale, Springfield, and Supervisors Leslie Butler and Stanley Burstin of Cincinnati.

Supply Trade

Anderson, Ind.—All the property of the Anderson Engine & Foundry Co. was sold June 30 to Michael Tauber Co., at receiver's sale.

Chicago, Ill.—M. E. Cosby, formerly with the Nicholson Co., has been made manager of the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. F. P. McAllister is sec'y and Theo. Laws, treas.

Indianapolis, Ind.—G. H. Burkholder, sales manager, western positive drive division, Link-Belt Co. died May 28 while playing golf. He joined the company in 1901 as office boy at the Philadelphia plant. W. W. Bond succeeds him.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Orders received by General Electric Co. during the first six months of 1938 amounted to \$128,223,823, compared with \$217,265,619 for the same period last year, a decrease of 41%. Credit the gain if you can find it to governmental domination of business.

Chicago, Ill.—F. E. Schwalb, chief engineer of the old Weller Mfg. Co., and more recently sales engineer for Webster Mfg. Co. has succeeded Guy Henderson as manager of the Chicago office of Webster Mfg. Co. Leo Scheck, formerly of the Cincinnati office is sales manager, located at Tiffin.

Chicago, Ill.—Joseph Wilson, for the last three years general manager of the Burrell Engineering and Contracting Co., died June 29 of thrombosis, aged 53 years. He had been with the company many years having started as office boy. During his long connection with the designing and building of grain elevators he won many friends who will mourn his loss.

Improved Duplicating Grain Tickets

Use of Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon gives a complete record and at the same time, a ticket for the hauler.

Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 inches. 250 leaves with 5 sheets of carbon.

Each ticket has spaces for following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer." Order Form 19GT Duplicating. Price \$1.20 plus postage.

Triplicating is the same form as 19GT described above with 125 sheets strong white tissue for buyer, bound in between the original tickets for hauler and the duplicate for headquarters so as to make three copies with one writing. Five sheets dual faced carbon, 375 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.65 plus postage.

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Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Carriers

The hourly output of railroad employes has increased 72 per cent, while their wage has increased 170 per cent, from 1916 to 1938.

Chicago, Ill.—The proposed 15 per cent wage cut will be considered at a joint meeting July 20 of union representatives and railroad managements.

The B. & O. R. R. has requested the traffic executive com'te to consider at its July 14 meeting a proposal for reduced rates on grain to Atlantic Seaboard ports.

The suggested reduction of 27 per cent in the rail rate on export grain from the midwest to the Atlantic Seaboard has been disapproved by the traffic executive com'te of the railroads.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Grain handlers are voicing objections to proposals to charge tolls on barge canal traffic. The last toll collected was in 1881. Coal dealers ask that tolls be imposed to minimize competition by oil fuel transported in barges.

The I. C. C. has dismissed the complaint by the Wabasha Roller Mill Co. against rates to wheat stored at Minneapolis and reshipped to Wabasha, Minn. The applicable rate when milled into feed and reshipped to points in Wisconsin and Michigan was determined.

Grain Door charges are the subject of a complaint, No. 28045, filed by the Chicago Board of Trade with the Interstate Commerce Commission alleging discrimination against the Chicago district and in favor of shippers east and west.

Commissioner Eastman has indicated a willingness to comply with requests from the grain exchanges of Louisville, Cairo, Cincinnati and Indianapolis and the Chamber of Commerce of Evansville and Lawrenceburg for a postponement of further hearings in I. & S. No. 4208, grain to southern territory, and No. 17000, part 7, grain and grain products, southern territory. Atlanta or New Orleans are favored for the place of final hearing.

At the hearing June 20 before the Ontario Royal Commission on Transportation the railroad companies recommended a graded scale of increased charges against trucks and trailers operated on the highways ranging from \$386.17 for a 9,000-lb. gross weight truck to \$4,253 for a 21,000-lb. gross weight truck. Trailers would be increased accordingly. Trucks of 9,000 lbs. gross now pay an annual \$132 in fees and gasoline tax. The proposed schedule is a drastic increase.

Terminal Allowances to large concerns doing their own switching were the subject of a conference at Chicago June 28 called by the National Industrial Traffic League in view of the I. C. C. trend toward canceling these allowances. It was thought by some of those present that the shippers could escape these charges by changing the layout of their tracks so the placing of cars would be equivalent to ordinary switching such as the carriers perform for all industries, large or small. A hearing on spotting charges at the plant of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill., had been held June 26 by an I. C. C. examiner at Chicago.

In 1926 output per railway employee-hour was only 31 per cent greater, while average hourly compensation was 123 per cent greater, than in 1916. In 1936 output per employee-hour had increased 69 per cent over 1916, while average hourly compensation had increased 144 per cent. In 1937 output per employee-hour had increased 72 per cent over 1916 while, partly because of the advances in wages in effect only part of last year, average hourly compensation had increased 150.5 per cent. In the first two months of 1938 average compensation per hour showed an increase of 170 per cent over 1916 as compared with an increase of less than 67 per cent in output per employee-hour.

Duluth, Minn.—The Northwest Shippers Advisory Board will meet July 26 at the Hotel Duluth.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending June 25 totaled 41,196, against 40,899 cars during the like week of 1937, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Omaha, Neb.—N. B. Updike has assurance from Fred W. Sargent, pres. of the C. & N. W. Ry. Co., that at the earliest possible moment schedules will be published allowing transit on domestic and export grains routed thru Omaha.

The I. C. C. has dismissed the complaint of the Central Ferry Warehouse Co. against the Camas Prairie R. R. that the rate on wheat from Peyton, Wash., to Portland, Seattle and Tacoma, 21.5c, was unreasonable to the extent that it exceeded 19c, the rate from Pomeroy to the same destinations.

No Corn Growers Will Go to Jail

By H. R. TOLLEY, administrator of the A.A.A., before field men at Chicago.

The Farm Act provides for marketing quotas when the supply of corn is 10 per cent above normal domestic consumption, exports and carryover—in other words, when it reaches about 2,800,000,000 bus. If two-thirds of the corn producers in the commercial corn area voting in a referendum voted favorably, quotas providing for storage of a certain percentage of each farmer's corn would go into effect. But if the favorable vote was less than two-thirds, there would be no quotas and no corn loans. The quotas, if placed in effect, would apply to every producer in the commercial corn area, with certain exceptions for farmers with small production.

Co-operators could get a loan on their stored corn at the full rates. Non-co-operators could get a loan at a partial rate on the amount they are required to store.

What would happen to farmers who refused to seal this required percentage of their corn but instead marketed it or fed it to livestock? They would pay a penalty of 15 cents a bushel on each bushel of their storage quota missing from their crib. Assessment of penalties would be the responsibility of local committeemen elected by farmers. No farmers would go to jail.

The Corn Belt Liberty League was incorporated June 10 at Indianapolis, Ind., to "preserve the independence of the American farmer." R. Lowell McDaniel of Wilkinson, is resident agent in Indiana, and is vice pres. of the national organization.

Washington News

The Wheat Loan Price will be announced by July 15 said Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace June 27.

Benefits paid farmers and administrative expenses between July, 1937, and June, 1938, totaled \$279,075,741, reported the A.A.A. June 25.

The wage and hour bill was signed June 25 by the president, and goes into effect 120 days later. About the only prohibition on grain business but buying stations is the employment of child labor.

The new food and drugs act has been approved by the president. The department of agriculture also is given broad authority to inspect records which companies are required to keep of interstate shipments of foods, drugs and devices.

Ralph L. Dewey has been placed in charge of the division of transportation created by the A. A. Act in the Department of Agriculture. The new division will be a part of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and will assemble data on transportation of agricultural commodities required by the Sec'y of Agriculture in appearances before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace told Pres. Roosevelt July 5 that the size of the wheat crop made it necessary to comply with the mandatory provisions of the A. A. Act for a wheat loan; but coming out of the conference Sec'y Wallace said the loan would be low, 52 per cent of the parity price of \$1.14 per bushel, but he disclaimed definitely fixing the loan at 59 or 60 cents per bushel, at that time.

Wheat Purchase Plan of Canada

Mackenzie King, prime minister, announced July 6, following a cabinet meeting, that the Canadian Wheat Board will purchase wheat from farmers in the crop year starting Aug. 1 without the limitations placed on such purchases during the present crop year.

The tentative program provided that the Wheat Board will buy all wheat offered it, paying an initial minimum price to be fixed later by the board and giving the farmer participating certificates entitling him to share in any profits made by the board in selling above the minimum price.

During the present crop year, the wheat board bought no wheat because of the restriction that it would buy only in case the market went below 90 cents a bushel when it was prepared to pay 87½ cents a bushel as an initial payment with participating certificates covering any higher price the board was able to obtain when the wheat was sold.

Distributors of Prizes at Wawasee Outing of Indiana Ass'n



Left to right: T. H. Beeson, Crawfordsville; C. W. M. Maibucher, J. E. Kiefer, Chas. McEwan, O. P. Larimore, of Indianapolis.

Hay Men Meet at Ft. Wayne

J. C. SUTTIE, Omaha, Neb., pres., called the meeting of the National Hay Ass'n to order on the morning of July 5 in the Anthony Hotel at Ft. Wayne, Ind., and made the following recommendations:

1—A vigorous campaign for additional membership, with every member of the ass'n participating.

2—A strong legislative com'te to have subsidiary com'tes in states with strong membership, looking toward enactment of legislation such as that which prevails in Nebraska today relative to agriculture.

3—That a com'te be appointed to study the new crop allotment law, and its results during the crop year as affecting marketing of hay.

4—More members take upon themselves the duty of sending in crop reports monthly.

Pres. SUTTIE appointed the following com'tes:

Nominations: Harry Gater, Lansing, Mich.; L. A. Lusher, Toledo, O.; A. G. Webb, Tampa,

Fla.; H. R. White, Scotts, Mich., and C. G. Egly, Ft. Wayne.

Resolutions: Avon Burk, Decatur, Ind.; Emil A. Schuman, Rochester; Harry A. Dinius, Roanoke; Henry Fruechtenicht, Louisville, Ky., and W. L. Walton, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROY HALL, Ft. Wayne, speaking on "Merchandising of Feeds" said that development in the feed industry has been due mostly to chemical science. "The first fundamental principle of merchandising is to know what merchandise you want to handle and then put every effort possible into outlining a proper program of merchandising to dispose of that product.

"A poor program worked and followed is better than a good program that is never followed."

G. C. KLIPPEL, Indianapolis, speaking on "Credits and Collections," said a diligent study must be made of such problems as "Can he pay? Will he pay?" before a solution can be reached.

H. A. DINIUS, Roanoke, Ind., made an ad-

dress of welcome and was responded to by L. A. Lusher, Toledo, O.

DR. H. E. BARNARD, director of research National Farm Chemurgic Council, New York, said a laboratory is needed in the central states to study the starch grains, corn and wheat, to find a larger outlet for them in industrial fields. The lessening market for cotton in Japan, Germany and Italy, due to their chemical replacements of this fibre, will result in the South growing many of the crops at present confined to the North Central section. Among these will be more forage crops and so will affect the business of members of the National Hay Ass'n.

JERROLD HADDIX, Pioneer, O., spoke on "Should Hay Rates Be Reduced By Increasing Minimum Carload Weights?" and a general discussion was held on "Truck Competition and Methods of Meeting It."

WM. DERN, Cincinnati, O., delivered the leading address at the banquet Tuesday evening, and prizes were presented to Harry A. Dinius, golf winner, and Sherman Hard, Hicksville, O., horseshoe champion, in the contests held Tuesday afternoon.

A resolution was adopted that a legislative com'te be created in each state to work for more careful regulation of the trucking industry.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., J. W. Gage, Boston, Mass.; vice pres., Emil A. Schumann, Rochester, N. Y.; second vice pres., J. C. Chicoine, Vercheres, Quebec, and sec'y-treas., Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, Ind.

Directors: W. L. Vehrencamp, Mt. Jackson, Va.; J. C. Suttie, Omaha, Neb.; Harry Gates, Lansing, Mich.; Jerrold Haddix, Pioneer, O.; Harry Morrison, Baltimore, Md., and O. E. Hull, South Whitley, Ind.

The entertainment included a Dessert Bridge for all visiting ladies at the home of Mrs. M. C. Niezer.

Caravan automobile trip to Decatur, Ind., for a tour of inspection of the Central Soya Co. and the McMillen Feed Mill plants. Visits to Allied Mills, Inc., The Mayflower Mills and the Allied Seed Co. in Ft. Wayne for those preferring to go thru these facilities.

Foreign Opinion of Government Meddling

It is asserted that the government of the United States is now taking action to prevent agglomeration of stocks and will do its best to bring about a reduction in area next year. There is a better way of attaining the same result. This is by leaving the market to take care of itself. Directly the production of wheat becomes unprofitable the grower puts his land under something else. For 2,000 years we have had ups and downs in wheat values, and Dame Nature has counteracted them.

When governments have intervened, the taxpayers have been mulcted and the finish for the grower has been worse. That is why we are hoping that the U. S. government will do well by doing nothing.

To pay farmers not to work is a damfool proposition. To pay them more than their grain is worth in the international market is merely another system of robbing Peter in order to pay Paul. We cannot see that there is any eventual benefit for the grower, in that in the end he must lose.

It is far better to leave the grain trade to work out its own problems of over or under production. This has been proved time and time again but there are never lacking politicians who contend that they have found the proper way.

The poor, old taxpayer always gets it in the neck. We are afraid that the officials up north will have their desires and as a result the world may swing far more violently from over-production to under-production than would be the case were Dame Nature allowed a free hand in the matter.—Times of Argentina.

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Use Nu-Type Flour Mill Elevator Buckets for elevating flour and soft stocks.

Field Seeds

Albert Lea, Minn.—Louis Earhart is building a seed house and roadside market costing \$8,000.

Madison, Wis.—M. W. Rowell, general manager, has purchased all the shares of the other stockholders in the Standard Seed Co.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—The Northern Seed & Grain Co. will double its storage capacity by erecting an elevator of frame construction covered with galvanized iron, 24 by 36 feet.

Plymouth, Ind.—New seed cleaners have been installed by Syler & Syler at Plymouth and Nappanee, the Plymouth installation including four stands of elevators and totally inclosed motors.—A.E.L.

Naperville, Ill.—The Northern Illinois Seed Growers has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to deal in all kinds of seeds. The incorporators are H. S. Wright, H. R. Gregory and J. P. Case.

Davenport, Ia.—A. R. Bruns of the Davenport Seed Co. recently caught a tarpon off Key West, Florida, that weighed 163 lbs. and was six and a half feet long. It was one of the largest caught this season.—T.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Quarters formerly occupied by Earl E. May have been taken by the Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co., which has employed former manager A. R. Hettinger as manager for the sale of all kinds of seeds.

Brewster, Wash.—Adaptability of this soil and climate to growing vetch and peas for seed is being tested on 200 experimental acres by County Agent Vernon Chapman and E. R. Griner, agricultural agent of the Great Northern Ry. Co.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—William Ferguson of Valley City, N. D., has taken over the management of the Thief River Falls Seed House as successor to N. M. Noel, for 7 years manager, who has resigned. An addition is being built 30 ft. long and two stories high, of brick, with a full basement.

Dunkirk, N. Y.—Without funds to carry on the relief of 325 families in this city, the city and state appropriations having been exhausted, the mayor was gratified to receive an offer from David S. Wright, seedsman, to take the entire issue of \$40,000 to \$45,000 bonds if required to carry on relief. Mr. Wright has helped the city of Dunkirk thru previous financial straits.

Stronghurst, Ill.—The Henderson County Produce Supplies Co. has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock to test, clean, grade and store seeds and market agricultural products. The incorporators are C. E. Bergren, Biggsville; W. R. Anderson, Smithshire; W. L. Forgey, Gladstone; Walter Cochran, Biggsville; C. L. Davenport, Biggsville; R. H. Carman; Otto Steffey, Stronghurst; O. W. Lauver, Media; H. L. Brandt, La Harpe and Torrence Free, Seaton.

Evansville, Ind.—A total of about 83,900 bus. of premium wheat will be harvested by the 102 farmers of southwestern Indiana this year, according to C. E. Skiver, Purdue University specialist. Mr. Skiver recently completed his examination of the fields, for which applications were filed for the premium, three cents a bushel. He has listed 32 growers with 38,168 bus., which he has recommended as seed sources. A total of 46 stations in the area will pay the three cent premium on the basis of Mr. Skiver's recommendation. These are Igleheart Brothers, Inc., and 24 associated stations; Cadick Milling Co. and 10 associated stations; Sunnyside Milling Co. and three associated stations; Fuhrer-Ford Co. of Mt. Vernon, Home Milling & Grain Co. of Mt. Vernon, George Couch & Sons of New Harmony, Boonville Mills at Boonville, Poseyville Grain & Feed Co. at Poseyville, Nunn Milling Co. of Evansville; W. B. Springer of New Lebanon, R. R. Springer Elevator Co. of Sandborn, and W. E. Hitton & Sons of Vincennes.—W.B.C.

Mills numbering 1,111 reporting to the Bureau of the Census ground 426,358,255 bus. wheat during the 11 months prior to June 1, against 426,429,184 bus. ground by 1,094 mill's during the corresponding period of 1936-37.

A Dodder Separation Method

By W. A. RICE, Jerseyville, Ill.

In 1930 some samples of seed which we had cleaned were branded unsalable by the state seed inspector because they contained dodder seed—our first experience of this kind—and as other samples infested with dodder were coming in, we were faced with a condition which had to be taken care of if we were to maintain our reputation as seed cleaners.

This led us to the method of making the separation by mechanical means, which we achieved after many experiments, with the difference in the degree of smoothness of the surfaces. Alfalfa and the various clover seeds are smooth, while dodder and many other weed seeds are quite rough.

In this device the seed passes over two fast moving surfaces, the direction of travel being outward and upward, the surfaces being close to each other. The rough seeds, by reason of their greater frictional contact, will ricochet between the two surfaces, and when sufficient speed is applied, will be carried out, making a complete separation.

Our best results were obtained by using two upward moving belts running almost perpendicularly with a small space between them, thru which the seed passed.

We simplified this plan by covering some large rollers with suitable cloth and running them parallel, touching each other, and inclining a little from horizontal, the seed passing down the trough made by the two rollers, the surfaces of which were revolving upward against the seed. The desired results were thus obtained with much simpler mechanism.

Scores of further experiments with rollers of many different diameters and lengths, together with different coverings and running at different speeds, proved plainly that velvet covered rollers, run at proper speed, gave the best results.

Organized Seed Trade Meets at Detroit

Pres. Harry H. Hobbs, of Detroit, called the first session of the annual meeting of the American Seed Trade Ass'n to order on the morning of June 20 in the Statler Hotel at Detroit, Mich.

D. M. Ferry, Jr., welcomed the visitors, and Leonard R. Condon, of Rockford, Ill., responded.

Pres. Hobbs' Address

Pres. Hobbs made the following recommendations in his address:

That Curtis Nye Smith be retained as counsel and that the necessary funds be provided for in the budget.

That the incoming legislative com'ite be given full power to act for the Association in the negotiations which will be resumed next fall.

That funds for adequate support of the All-America Selections be provided for in the budget.

That the policy adopted this year of keeping the names of the members of the com'ite on grievances secret, with the exception of the chairman, be continued.

That funds be provided for in the budget to carry on such activities of the traffic com'ite as may be necessary during the next year.

That the list of state correspondents as heretofore constituted be abandoned and correspondents appointed only when there are no state associations.

That during the next year a vigorous campaign be waged to supplement the usual subscriptions from the larger houses by a large number of small subscriptions from the hundreds of smaller concerns who are vitally interested in the future of home gardening, that this campaign be carried on through the various regional and state associations, who are in excellent position to make these contacts, and that the publicity activities of the National Garden Bureau be broadened as these additional funds will permit.

That the incoming president be authorized to appoint a special committee to study statistics this fall and report to the executive com'ite at its January meeting on a workable plan which can be put into effect before the next annual convention.

Financial Statement

C. E. KENDEL, sec'y-treas., Cleveland, O., gave the receipts for the year as \$14,646.42 and disbursements as \$12,958.07, leaving a balance of \$1,688.35.

RALPH L. PETERSON, for the traffic com'ite, stated: Last December the railroads in

Seed Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1937, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Chicago	3,000	150,000	.....	63,000
Duluth	73,781	442,790	73,357	573,519
Ft. William	12,627	29,418	17,317	25,261
Minneapolis	224,620	787,230	11,200	107,830
Superior	161	10,064	78,485	574,922
KAFIR AND MILO				
Galveston	117,000	.....	.....	.....
Fort Worth	114,800	54,600	147,000	37,600
Hutchinson	6,500	1,300	.....	.....
Kansas City	78,400	54,600	10,440	46,800
St. Louis	2,800	12,600	2,800	1,400
Wichita	3,900	.....	.....	.....
CANE SEED				
Fort Worth	.....	1,300	.....	1,300
Kansas City	9,800	2,800	1,200	2,400
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	98,000	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee, lbs.	30,300	.....	.....	.....
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	255,000	40,000	359,000	188,000
Milw'kee, lbs.	124,533	216,790	.....	.....
SOYBEANS				
Chicago	577,000	303,000	94,000	61,000
Indianapolis	8,000	.....	14,000	.....
St. Louis	30,400	27,200	.....	3,200
Toledo	55,200	.....	.....	.....

the extreme west increased rates on garden and farm seeds, both carload and less than carload when moving between points on the

Directory

Grass & Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO
The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

Pacific Coast and Intermountain Territory. These increases amounted to 30%. . . . This ass'n petitioned the Commission to suspend these increased rates and the petition was granted and the case assigned for formal hearing at which the railroads were required to justify the increased rates. Following a hearing at Minneapolis the railroads withdrew the suspended tariffs, thus restoring the original rates and cancelling the increases. . . . During the last year we have had four different meetings or conferences with the traffic representatives of the eastern railroads in an effort to extend rates in effect thruout the west on seeds in connection with interterritorial traffic. This application is still pending before the Traffic Executive Com'te of the eastern railroads.

H. H. MILLER, Bloomington, Ill., began the second session Tuesday morning by reporting for the com'te on experiment stations. He urged cooperation of the seed industry with the experiment stations.

DR. JAS. R. HOLBERT presented the report of the hybrid corn com'te, that sales of hybrid seed corn are estimated for 1938 at \$15,000,000. The convention then went into executive session until adjournment at 12:30 p. m.

WM. G. SCARLETT, JR., Baltimore, Md., began the Wednesday session by presenting a report for the Junior Seedsmen, stating that during the past year the Junior Seedsmen had assisted in the formation of state associations and councils, and at the convention had placed the signs at the various com'te rooms and had charge of arrangements for the President's reception.

JAS. H. BURDETT, Chicago, told of the effective work being done by the Garden Buro in interesting the public in growing flowers; and a resolution offered by Sec'y Kendel was adopted that each member be requested to make a contribution the coming year for the support of the National Garden Buro at a scheduled rate.

HARRY CANDY began the Thursday session by reporting for the com'te on postal laws.

In regard to the ruling by the Third Assistant Postmaster General to take effect July 1, on discontinuing the use of precanceled stamps on parcel post and also on third class mail, only one precanceled stamp could be used; the com'te cooperated with the National Coun-

cil of Business Mail Users, Inc., in protesting the ruling and are glad to report that a new ruling was issued.

SEC'y KENDEL read a list of 41 individuals, firms, corporations or ass'ns which had been approved as new members by the membership com'te.

A motion that state ass'n dues be reduced from \$25 to \$10 was carried, and another motion carried was one that there be no initiation fee for state ass'ns.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., Cy F. Voorhies, San Francisco, Cal.; First Vice Pres., Roy A. Edwards, Kansas City, Mo.; Second Vice Pres., Berkeley Michael, Sioux City, Ia.; Sec'y-Treas., C. E. Kendel; Assistant Sec'y-Treas., James H. Burdett. Adjourned *sine die*.

Farm Seed Group at Detroit

ED. F. MANGELSDORF, St. Louis, Mo., as chairman, presided at the annual meeting of the Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, held on the afternoon of June 21 at Detroit, Mich. He said:

Chairman Mangelsdorf's Address

We can, from our sales standpoint, draw some satisfaction out of the past year's experiences. In the face of a general economic breakdown, in the face of dropping commodity prices, despite fears engendered by political and labor agitation, threats of war, and the uncertainties of the Soil Conservation Program, a remarkable courage and levelheadedness prevailed in the field seed industry. Such a set of conditions could easily have started a general dumping of seed on the market at prices out of all relation to costs, each trying to save his skin at the expense of the other fellow. Instead, field seeds were marketed in a fair, orderly way. Stocks of high-priced items, although not yielding the margin necessary to pay overhead and a fair profit, were reduced to where present inventories represent no serious losses. An excellent business took place in low-priced grasses, on which good margins of profit were possible.

Effect of High Prices.—We have learned again, however, from our purchases, that as short as an item may be, and as great as the need for it may be, it can get too high in price. In our desire to provide for the demand we think it is to come, we sometimes get too optimistic as to the farmer's ability to buy.

We have seen that substitute kinds or varieties often take the place of the high-priced article. We have seen that when an article gets too high in price, the small country dealer shows an unwillingness to stock it. When sowing time comes and the farmer, ready for the seed, comes in to buy, this dealer tells him that, owing to the high price, he is not stocking it but can get it for him in a day or two if the farmer cares to have him send in the order. The psychology is bad. The farmer begins to wonder if after all he had better buy it and in many cases he gives up the notion of using it altogether.

In our field buying operations, we can do a better job in getting proper discounts. We should train our buyers better. They should be required to know and look for the weeds that give trouble, should avoid guessing dockages, and should use their dockage screens at all times. We should insist on full dockage, with a further allowance for weather-damaged and off-color grades. If our buyers are making mistakes, it is up to us to see that these mistakes are corrected. Their purchase samples and deliveries should be carefully checked on receipt and criticisms made where necessary.

The buyer in a competitive area often gets anxious to show results to his house and consciously or unconsciously allows himself to get careless in securing proper discounts. The buyer should be trained to know that it is better to lose a lot of seed than to allow himself to gloss over the matter of dockage just to get it bought. The buyer should be made to understand that a fortunate market advance after he has made a careless buy does not excuse his poor buying, because what he does not know is that often the house makes the sale as soon as purchase is reported and does not have the advantage of the market advance that might be occurring while the seed is on the way.

In buying trashy, weedy, lots, heavier discounts than merely dockage should be applied. To buy such lots on the same basis-clean price as good seed is in effect to penalize the good farmer who is trying to control weeds and is keeping his fields clean.

JOSEPH M. DODGE, banker of Detroit, spoke on "Banking and Your Business."

The Coffee bill to regulate the seed industry came in for discussion.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: Chairman, Berkeley Michael, Sioux City; sec'y, Lloyd Brown, and vice chairman and treas., Homer Flanigan, Crawfordsville, Ind.

State and Regional Councils at Detroit

WM. P. WOOD, JR., Richmond, Va., presided at the meeting June 20 at Detroit of the Regional and State Seed Councils, reporting 28 state ass'ns with 1,000 members.

Representatives of various state councils reported on their activities.

F. D. KELLER, Quincy, Ill., offered a motion which was carried that all state councils and state seed associations, also all regional associations, pledge their support at all times to legislative matters pertaining to the seed industry as a whole through the A. S. T. A.

The officers were re-elected, W. P. Wood, chairman, and Greyson Quarles, of Raleigh, N. C., sec'y.

Seed Growers and Wholesalers Meet

CLIFFORD CORNELI, St. Louis, Mo., as chairman, presided at the meeting June 20 at Detroit of the Consolidated Growers and Wholesalers Merchandisers Group.

THEODORE N. BECKMAN, professor of business administration at Ohio State University, told them that seedsmen were doing a lot of business and not making any money. He discussed the problem of overproduction, methods of distribution, functions of the wholesaler, prices and profits, desire for volume, price control, and methods of correcting present unfavorable policies.

Present officers were re-elected, Mr. Corneli, pres., and Berkeley Michael, of Sioux City, sec'y.

Wisconsin Seedsmen Meet at Madison

The Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n met at the Park Hotel, Madison, Wis., June 15, and listened to a report by Fred Kellogg of Milwaukee on reorganization of the state seed council and an outline of the status of the Coffee seed bill by Lawrence Teweles of Milwaukee.

MR. TEWELES explained that thoro amendment of the Wisconsin seed law was contemplated by the seed council; and a com'te consisting of Teweles, Dyson and Tesch was appointed to confer with the state agricultural commission on the proposed changes in the state law.

DRS. O. S. AAMODT and L. F. Graber led the dealers in an inspection of grass seed plots on the Hill Farm west of Madison.

The general conclusion, indicated by the tests, is that (with the exception of Canadian and New Zealand red clover) foreign clovers are practically without value in Wisconsin. The big surprise is that these foreign strains killed out already during the first summer (1937). There were few plants left to test out their winter hardiness, which had always been supposed to be their greatest weakness. This result leads Dr. Aamodt to suspect that the explanation of the usual failures of the foreign strains lies, in part, in their inability to withstand drouth and in their lack of resistance to grasshoppers, because of the hairless character of the stalk and leaf. These trials are being repeated until there comes a season when there is sufficient survival to test their ability to live through severe winter conditions which usually cause greatest losses in our clover acreage.

Dr. Graber pointed out the superior resistance of Ladak alfalfa to bacterial wilt inspection. This disease, which is carried in the soil, ruins many three and four-year old stands of this crop in Wisconsin. He showed, in his plots, that Grimm and other winter hardy varieties are no more immune than common seed. An undesirable characteristic of Ladak alfalfa, he says, is the slowness with which it starts its new growth after cutting. This permits the serious invasion of blue grass. One solution he suggests is to sow alfalfa in a mixture of

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formerly Sioux City Seed Co.

one-half Ladak and one-half Cossack.

It was decided to hold the next, winter, meeting at Milwaukee.

Brill, a New Winter Wheat

Altho Illinois' five-year average yield of 17.7 bus. of wheat is about two bushels more than that of the country as a whole, there is still much that can be gained in efficiency of production by growing better adapted varieties. Continued drill-plot tests by W. L. Burlison and George H. Dungan, Crop Production, show that the highest producing winter wheat at Urbana exceeded the poorest one in the test by a little more than 35 per cent. The best yielding variety exceeded Turkey, a standard wheat, by more than 10 per cent.

Brill has the phenomenal record of being among the five highest yielding wheats on all three of the fields. It is unusual that a typical hard wheat, as Brill is, can perform so well at Alhambra, where the soft red winter varieties are adapted. Brill originated as a selection from Turkey by Benjamin Koehler, Crop Pathology. It was chosen because of its unusual resistance to the scab disease and because of its high yields. Since it has proved so promising as a grain producer, milling and baking tests have been made recently by D. A. Coleman, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Reports of these studies show Brill to be a very good bread wheat. This wheat has enough good qualities to merit its production commercially. Two weaknesses of Brill include susceptibility to the mosaic disease, tho not to rosette, and its tendency to lodge on exceptionally fertile soil. It is similar to Turkey in stiffness of straw.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during June and during the year ended June 30, compared with the like periods of 1937, as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry, have been as follows, in pounds:

	June		12 Mos. Ended June 30	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Alfalfa	600	72,000	4,589,600	3,644,600
Bluegrass, Canada	.....	.....	180,800	120,400
Brome, smooth	52,300	934,800	768,400	3,138,700
Clover, alsike	7,000	909,800	3,138,700	5,639,500
Clover, crimson	33,100	119,900	2,259,500	13,879,300
Clover, red	66,000	61,800	8,531,700	1,967,900
Clover, white	74,500	2,268,000	2,400	2,600
Fescue, meadow	.....	.....	2,400	2,600
Grass, orchard	32,300	33,600	220,400	1,894,500
Millet, foxtail	.....	.....	13,300	758,400
Mixtures, alsike and timothy	.....	.....	118,500	118,400
Mixtures, clover	.....	.....	14,100	18,700
Mixtures, grass	.....	.....	7,800	7,495,100
Rape, winter	161,300	.....	4,765,800	39,700
Ryegrass, Italian	900	1,197,100	.....	.....
Ryegrass, perennial	27,700	122,900	1,270,600	972,800
Timothy	100	.....	3,800	105,200
Vetch, common	22,800	68,100	2,414,300	326,000
Vetch, hairy	655,200	229,100	6,591,400	3,024,700
Vetch, Hungarian	.....	.....	284,200	.....
Bentgrass	.....	500	23,300	21,700
Bluegrass, annual	.....	.....	6,000	5,300
Bluegrass, rough	7,300	797,800	477,600	2,600
Bluegrass, wood	.....	.....	5,100	4,800
Bromegrass	.....	.....	.....	4,800
Clover, suckling	3,900	28,300	63,300	12,700
Dogtail, crested	.....	.....	24,500	.....
Fescue, Chewings	31,300	10,500	1,178,900	1,131,600
Fescue, other	.....	3,100	189,400	114,300
Grass, Dallis	.....	10,700	108,100	71,500
Grass, Guinea	.....	.....	2,400	1,500
Grass, molasses	2,200	28,100	5,400	1,700
Grass rescue	1,000	.....	4,400	36,200
Grass, Rhodes	2,400	13,800	59,700	20,900
Grass, velvet	.....	800	4,400	28,800
Medick, black	.....	2,000	43,000	2,500
Mixtures, grass	.....	.....	4,200	12,800
Oatgrass, tall	.....	.....	200	.....
Sweetclover, white	8,400	11,300	6,958,300	4,554,200
Sweetclover, yellow	2,000	2,600	2,453,200	967,600
Trefoil, birdsfoot	.....	.....	500	.....
Vetch, purple	.....	.....	500	.....
Wheatgrass, crested	100	2,200	103,400	169,500
Wheatgrass, slender	3,900	17,800	37,200	162,000
Yarrow, common	.....	.....	300	1,600

Illinois Seedsmen at Urbana

Over 100 seedsmen attended the meeting of the Illinois Seed Dealers Ass'n at Urbana, Ill., June 17.

DEAN J. C. BLAIR called the meeting to order and appealed to the seedsmen for support of the college of agriculture.

Field inspection under the direction of the university professors became very instructive and interesting.

Traveling Seed Cleaning in Indiana

Martinsville, Ind.—Morgan County wheat growers will be provided with a seed wheat cleaning service by grain dealers and millers interested in crop improvement.

Those co-operating in the program of introducing the equipment into the county are Branch Grain & Seed Co., Martinsville; Hughes Lumber & Grain Co., Brooklyn; J. W. Hubbard, Monrovia; Martinsville Milling Co., Martinsville; Paragon and Centerton; Mooresville Milling Co., Mooresville; Morgan County Mills, Martinsville and Morgantown; Morgan County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n and Morgan County Farm Bureau.

Advantages of the service are:

Makes available cleaning and treating equipment that the average farmer cannot afford to own.

It is more economical to move the equipment to bulky field seeds than to move the seed to a central point.

Provides a means of getting a thorough job of cleaning and treating done on much seed that would not otherwise be cleaned.

The cleaning and treating can all be done automatically in one operation, thus saving time and labor.

Avoids the danger of contamination and mixture so often encountered at central or stationary cleaning plants.

Enables the cleaning equipment to operate over a long period of time and thus justify the investment.

Avoids the ill-effects of the disinfectant dusts often encountered by workers during hand treating operations.

The plan of the group is to provide the funds for the purchase of the equipment and lease the operation of the equipment to a capable and qualified person, who will co-operate with the

Agricultural Extension Service of the county in scheduling a routing of the equipment that will permit reaching as many farmers of the county and as great a volume of seed as possible.

The portable equipment consists of a fanning mill, a disc separator, and a seed treater. The type of mill is a two-screen operation, under-shot air blast mill.

The disc separator makes it possible to remove cockle from wheat. The seed treater makes it possible to treat wheat for stinking smut and oats from loose smut, both fungus diseases that are quite prevalent and injurious.

Southern Seedsmen Meet

Officers elected for the ensuing year at the annual meeting of the Southern Seedmen's Ass'n held at Richmond, Va., June 15 to 17 are: Pres., Frank D. Keller, Shawnee, Okla.; first vice pres., R. E. Lambert, Jr., Darlington, Ala.; second vice pres., Stuart C. Simpson, Monticello, Fla.; sec'y-treas., Frank S. Love, Jacksonville, Fla.

Pres. Wm. P. Wood of Richmond in his annual address said:

Pres. Wm. P. Wood's Address

Our 20th annual convention bids fair to be the largest and most important in the history of our ass'n. In the future our ass'n will play an increasingly important part in the seed industry.

With increasing federal and state regulation of industry, with labor and farmers organizing, all types of businesses must combine in forceful active trade associations lest they lose their leadership in industrial development and become slaves to the Government and labor.

The cost of doing business is constantly rising due to increases in wages, freight rates, taxes, social security payments, and increasing technical staff to keep necessary records for the government. Most industries can pass these increased costs on to the consumer by raising their selling price, but if seedsmen raise prices a larger percentage of farmers will buy seeds direct from other farmers, or thru truck peddlers. To keep our overhead from increasing, seedsmen must cut operating costs by using more efficient cleaning equipment and eliminate unnecessary operations. Expenses can be kept down only by organized action thru trade associations.

The new federal wage and hour bill will eventually make our minimum wage 40c an hour and our maximum work week 40 hours unless we are granted special exemptions thru organized action. This will be a material handicap to the seed industry in the South, especially during the busy season when we have to work 50 to 60 hours per week. The vigorous stand taken by the S. S. A., and other southern trade



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organizations resulted in our southern Senators having special concessions incorporated in the law. However, we must continue to fight constantly to keep these concessions.

The Coffee federal seed bill, embodying many undesirable features making it difficult if not impossible to conduct an honorable seed business on a profitable basis, would undoubtedly have passed but for the appearance of representatives of the Southern, American and several other seed trade ass'ns at the House agricultural committee hearing on April 6th. Due to our vigorous protest the com'ite demanded that the Department of Agriculture revise the bill to meet the approval of representatives of the seed industry. After long tedious meetings with the representatives of the Department the bill was revised and introduced by Congressman Coffee, HR 10816.

County Agents.—The increasing volume of seeds being handled by county agents and co-operatives fostered by departments of agriculture. These co-operatives not only receive the benefit of selling aid from the county agents and departments, but usually have exemptions from taxes which are becoming increasingly burdensome to private seedsmen. Unless we take strong action thru legislative channels the situation everywhere will probably be the same as in the state of Mississippi where the county agents and co-operatives control the sale of seeds.

Some southern jobbers issue to the trade what purports to be a wholesale quotation on certain seeds at prices under the market, without having stocks of seeds to fill resulting orders. When orders are received, they attempt to buy stocks to fill them. If the market declines, the customer receives his goods, but if it advances, usually he does not. This frequently results in loss to a merchant placing an order and also to salesmen from other houses who have these fictitious prices to meet in order to get a definite order.

State Ass'ns.—The S. S. A. has taken the initiative in organizing state associations and in the past year succeeded in reorganizing a state ass'n in South Carolina which had been inactive for many years and is now a very strong organization taking an active part in legislative matters. Every state in the South now has a seedsmen's ass'n except Mississippi, and I believe that all of them held meetings in the past year with the exception of Georgia and Alabama, which seem to be inactive.

Paying Crop Insurance Premiums in Kind

Procedure governing the manner in which farmers may pay wheat crop insurance premiums "in kind" by delivering warehouse receipts for stored wheat has been announced by Roy M. Green, manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Under the crop insurance program, farmers securing wheat crop insurance for their crop to be harvested in 1939 may pay premiums "in kind" by delivering the amount of wheat called for by the premium notice to a "collection warehouse" designated by the Corporation, receiving a negotiable warehouse receipt for such wheat and turning this receipt over to the county representative of the Corporation. Farmers may also pay premiums in the cash equivalent of the number of bushels called for in the premium notice, as determined by the Corporation by translating the amount of wheat of the class and grade specified, into dollars on the basis of the basic market price for the day the application is approved, less usual freight and handling charges between the farmer's local station and the basic market.

The procedure lists as a primary requisite of a "collection warehouse" that it issue negotiable warehouse receipts in a form acceptable to the branch managers of the Corporation. "This requirement as to negotiable warehouse receipts has been made for the protection of insured farmers and the Corporation," Mr. Green said. "A wheat grower's policy is backed by the insurance reserves of wheat held by the Corporation, out of which his losses are to be paid when they occur. Approved warehouse receipts are the evidence that this wheat for premiums is in the reserve and is available for payment of losses."

Other factors which will be considered by branch managers in selection of "collection warehouses," will be the location, the responsibility of the warehouseman, surroundings, capacity, condition, transportation facilities, con-

ditioning, and other services which assure that wheat of the Corporation will be conveniently and economically handled.

What Is Field Warehousing?

[From an address by Roy A. Barton at the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n Convention.]

We are often asked to explain the difference between Field Warehousing and Metropolitan Warehousing. The only difference is that merchandise is brought by the storer to the Metropolitan Warehouse, whereas the Field Warehousing is done at the storer's plant. That is, the warehouse is brought to the merchandise, instead of the merchandise to the warehouse. The purpose of Field Warehousing being to make available self-liquidating security to be used as a financing medium; this now being a generally accepted procedure and enables manufacturers and distributors, as well as grain and feed companies to make use of their inventory, which otherwise is more or less an idle asset.

How Does It Operate?

The operation under Field Warehousing is not complicated, and when operated by any of the substantial, recognized Field Warehousing companies, affords full protection to the receipt holder. It is accomplished by:

FIRST—Leasing acceptable storage buildings or space from the storing company; the lease is recorded with the County Recorder, as public notice, and signs are posted on the outside of the leased space and conspicuously throughout this space; thus setting up, in fact, a public warehouse at the source.

SECOND—A contract is entered into between the warehousing company and the storer, wherein the storer agrees to furnish labor for handling, to keep buildings in proper repair, etc.

THIRD—The warehousing company places a bonded representative in charge, who takes custody of the inventory as stored; written application for storage being made by the storing company. Warehouse receipts are then issued by the warehousing company and made available to the storer to be used as collateral.

FOURTH—After warehouse receipts have been issued, the warehouse company is responsible to the receipt holder, whether bank or individual, and releases can only be made upon the order of the receipt holder. If the receipts are negotiable, the receipt must be surrendered for cancellation or endorsement.

FIFTH—Periodical audits or inspections are made by the traveling representatives of the warehousing company. The inventory is physically checked and the records of the bonded representative are likewise audited.

Who Is Eligible for Field Warehousing Service?

Field Warehousing service and its value was

first recognized by the canned foods industry and it has been successfully employed by that industry for a number of years, but for the past four or five years other industries have recognized its importance and value as a financing medium, until now it is being used by canners, manufacturers of furniture, pig iron, steel, textiles, stoves and numerous other lines, and is widely used in the storage of grain and feed, sugar, cotton, cotton seed, peanuts, pecans, tobacco, rice, coal, petroleum, lumber, etc.

How Does It Benefit the Storer?

It benefits the storer by making use of his active inventory and being able to lodge with his borrowing agency self-liquidating collateral, usually being able to secure larger loans because of furnishing warehouse receipts, and as a rule more favorable interest rates are available.

Books Received

IOWA, NEBRASKA AND KANSAS Trading in Chicago Futures is a study of the activities of persons who were long or short wheat at the close of business Sept. 29, 1934, in an endeavor to learn how futures positions were held in and near the towns and smaller cities, as distinguished from metropolitan centers. This study seems to have led to no definite conclusions. By H. S. Irwin, agricultural economist of the Commodity Exchange Administration, Washington, D. C. A mimeograph of 39 pages.

"MORE DOLLARS PER HEAD" offers tested formulas and rations for all classes of livestock and poultry, as well as practical pointers on livestock management. Included in the book is a complete section on the new feeding value, vitamin F, said to be the chief factor in promoting prime condition. Other features of this 72-page manual are a section on livestock judging, and a handy reference section filled with tables and charts useful on the farm. More than 60 illustrations of farm scenes are included. Published by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and sent free of charge on application.

CANADIAN TRADE INDEX includes an alphabetical and classified directory of over 9000 Canadian manufacturers, an export section giving details of government services, export procedure, selling costs and financing, and an export produce section containing a list of Canadian exporters of agricultural products. The Index has a distribution of 5000 in Canada and 5000 abroad and is used by executives, sales departments, purchasing agents, and engineering staffs of firms. It is of particular value for firms in other countries desiring to market their produce in Canada and also to importers abroad who may wish to locate Canadian sources of supply for agricultural produce, raw materials and manufactured goods. Cloth, 342 pages; compiled and published by the Canadian Manufacturers Ass'n, Toronto, Ont.; price \$6.

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Feedstuffs

Heavier feeding of corn to hogs is indicated by the 17 lbs. increase in average weight of hogs received at Chicago, compared with a year ago.

Salem, Ore.—Members in this district of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n held a meeting July 5 in the Argo Hotel to discuss local problems and the new anti-discrimination law.

Local meetings of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n have been held recently at Hillsboro, Roseburg, Grant's Pass and Coquille, to discuss the new Oregon anti-discrimination law and the federal crop insurance law.

A German research worker, K. Nehring, reports in the *Forschungsdienst* on amidschnitzel, which is a trade name for dried shredded beet pulp fortified with urea. Some protein-sparing effect was observed. From 60 to 65% as much fat production was obtained as with an equal weight of the control ration and the production of milk protein was slightly increased.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Supreme Court of Iowa on June 21 held that a motor vehicle license is not required for portable feed grinding mills, the law exempting "special mobile equipment." The ruling came on appeal from the Calhoun County district court, where the motor vehicle department of the state lost in its suit against John Griswold of Rockwell City, who claimed that a license is not required for portable mill trucks.

Sales of Feeds in Indiana

Of the 3,402 samples secured by inspectors from shipments or batches of feed sold or offered for sale in all sections of Indiana, 791 were found to be technically or seriously misbranded when the guarantees on the tags were checked. Of the 791 samples, 434 were classified as being seriously deficient or misbranded. Due to the abnormal low protein content of the wheat harvested last year, many wheat by-product feeds were seriously deficient in crude protein. If this condition had not existed, the number of samples seriously deficient would have been greatly reduced, according to H. R. Kraybill, state chemist, in Circular No. 236, of Purdue University Agricultural Exp. Sta.

Refunds and Withdrawals from Sale.—Shipments or batches of feed found to be seriously misbranded or deficient were removed from sale immediately and the manufacturers were required to replace or rebuild the unsold portions of such deficient lots to meet their guarantees or relabel them with correct guarantees. In a few instances registrations were cancelled. Where deficient feed had already been sold, refunds were made to the dealers and consumers. If no records of the consumers were kept by the dealers the refunds were given to local charitable organizations in the particular communities in which the feeds were sold. In all cases receipts were required to be filed with the State Chemist. The sum of \$771.14 was refunded on 96 shipments or batches of feed by 56 different feed manufacturers. Many of the refunds represented small batches of protein deficient poultry mashes, hog and dairy feeds. Other classes of feed on which refunds were made quite frequently were tankage, condensed milk products, alfalfa products, cottonseed meal, and meat and bone scraps. While the payment of a refund does not remove the violation, it does indicate the manufacturer's willingness to do what he can to compensate the purchaser for the deficiency.

Based on the sale of official state tags, it is estimated that 566,315 tons of commercial feed

with a retail value of \$27,881,186 were sold in the state in 1937. Compared with the sales of 1936, there was a decrease of 4.6 per cent in total tonnage, but an increase of 9 per cent in expenditures. The tonnage for most classes of feed was practically stationary or slightly less than that sold in the preceding year. However, there were increases in tonnages of alfalfa products, cottonseed meal, milk by-products, and proprietary feeds, especially hog and pig meals.

Kind of Feed	Estimated tons 1935	Estimated tons 1937	Estimated Retail values, Dollars 1937
Alfalfa meal and leaf meal	4,531	6,875	272,250
Animal by-products (tankage, meat scrap, etc.)	36,438	33,375	1,792,238
Brewers', distillers' and yeast dried grains ..	5,031	5,159	193,463
Condimental poultry and stock feeds*	656	219	32,850
Corn feed meal	875	656	23,616
Corn germ meal	656	625	24,500
Corn gluten meal and feed	1,875	2,156	84,515
Corn and oats chop and miscellaneous chops..	2,656	4,250	174,675
Cottonseed meal	7,875	13,469	487,578
Hominy feed	40,250	49,000	2,107,000
Linseed oil meal	4,406	5,500	248,600
Milk by-products (dried and condensed butter-milk, skimmed milk, whey, etc.)	7,344	8,625	830,588
Mill by-products (wheat bran, middlings, rye feeds, etc., with and without screenings)..	96,625	92,781	3,275,169
Mineral feed	3,906	3,781	279,038
Oat meal by-products (oat shorts, oat hulls, oat middlings, oat groats, etc.)	969	1,500	34,200
Poultry scratch feed...	19,750	16,406	931,861
Poultry mash	136,344	178,063	9,846,884
Proprietary feeds—			
Cattle and dairy feeds	33,625	50,094	2,008,769
Hog and pig meals ..	18,688	67,063	3,708,584
Horse and mule feeds	2,063	5,781	249,739
Small animal and pet feeds (rabbit, dog, etc.)	3,125	4,531	508,831
Calf meals	906	1,656	149,040
Sheep feeds	313	938	38,739
Soybean oil meal	5,906	11,656	447,590
Miscellaneous (beet pulp, rice bran, processed garbage, kelp, peanut oil meal, bakery refuse, etc.)	1,406	2,156	130,869
Total†	436,219	566,315	27,881,186

*Not all condimental feeds come under the law.

†Does not include feeds registered under annual registration fee.

St. Paul, Minn.—A trade practice conference for the baby chick industry will be held here in the municipal auditorium July 21 by the Federal Trade Commission. Some of the subjects suggested for discussion at the conference are various forms of misrepresentation, inducing breach of lawful contracts, selling below cost for the purpose of injuring competitors, price discriminations, and coercion.

Hay Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1937, in tons, were:

	Receipts 1938	Receipts 1937	Shipments 1938	Shipments 1937
Baltimore	13	152	...	...
Boston	363	671	...	...
Chicago	650	2,649	14	454
Ft. Worth	11	22	...	...
Kansas City	996	1,092	96	252
Minneapolis	24	36	12	10
Peoria	20	200	30	20
St. Louis	108	144	60	72

Feed Mfrs. of Canada Meet

The annual convention of the Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n was held June 6 and 7 at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., where the professors gave them lectures on feeding.

On one afternoon they looked over a class of hogs alive and later examined the carcasses on the rail. They discussed these classes with great interest as hog feeders furnished a large market for manufactured feed.

PROFESSOR G. N. RUHNKE, in discussing soil deficiency, believed that the time would come when feeds would be manufactured for certain districts rather than a feed to sell everywhere. Some of the speakers criticized salesmen for their methods in selling, particularly minerals.

PROFESSOR RAITHBY claimed that salt, phosphates and iodine were the principal minerals required by cattle. However, a good deal depends upon the basic ration fed. Where alfalfa is fed there is not likely to be a calcium deficiency, but in all probability the phosphates will be out of balance, and this may be partly corrected by feeding bran and can be supplied by bone meal or a mineral mixture. Professor Raithby claimed that iodine deficiency was serious in Ontario, and that there was no known way of feeding iodine to the crops through the soil. A low phosphorus diet affects the test of the cows.

PROFESSOR KNOX maintained that where pigs are fed a balanced diet there is little difficulty with swine. Phosphates, calcium and iodine appeared to be the minerals very often lacking in a swine ration. It is doubtful if vitamins added to minerals held their potency.

DR. H. D. BRANION pointed out that poultry and swine eat grain which is reasonably high in phosphorus but low in calcium. Cattle and sheep eat roughage which is reasonably high in calcium but low in phosphorus. Then how can mineral mixtures be turned out to feed all classes of live stock under all conditions, asked the speaker, who also pointed out that excess of minerals may be as great an evil as a deficiency.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for September futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Apr. 2	19.00	18.50	14.50	17.00
Apr. 16	17.50	17.50	14.00	16.70
Apr. 30	19.00	18.50	13.55	16.85
May 14	18.50	18.75	13.65	16.50
May 28	17.00	18.00	12.25	15.15
June 11	15.50	18.50	13.50	15.35
June 25	16.50	20.50	13.05	15.55
July 2	15.50	18.50	12.65	15.25
July 9	14.50	18.00	13.40	15.60

	St. Louis		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
Apr. 2	17.65	19.25	97½	26.50
Apr. 16	17.00	19.00	93¼	25.50
Apr. 30	15.75	17.75	91	26.00
May 14	16.90	18.75	91¼	26.00
May 28	14.50	17.20	87	25.00
June 11	16.75	17.75	88½	25.20
June 25	16.25	17.40	90	25.00
July 2	16.00	17.40	93	25.70
July 9	16.40	17.70	90¼	26.20

	Ft. Worth		Memphis		Kansas City		Chicago	
	Cottonseed	Meal	Cottonseed	Meal	Alfalfa	Corn	Alfalfa	Corn
Apr. 2	24.50	21.10	22.00	61½				
Apr. 16	24.50	21.25	19.50	60%				
Apr. 30	24.50	21.50	19.50	59½				
May 14	24.50	21.00	19.50	60%				
May 28	23.50	21.00	19.50	58%				
June 11	24.50	21.00	19.50	55½				
June 25	24.50	20.25	19.00	58				
July 2	24.50	20.50	19.50	59½				
July 9	24.50	22.50	19.00	59				
July 9	24.50	23.00	18.60	59				

St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery; shorts, St. Louis delivery.

New Ideas in Dairy Nutrition

By E. B. HART, Department of Agricultural Chemistry, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., before American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

What is the protein requirement for a milking cow? The work at Wisconsin and at Cornell has shown that the protein requirement is not as high as the earlier teachings indicated, and that it will depend upon the roughage used. I repeat that: that it will depend upon the roughage that is used and, of course, upon the volume of milk that is produced.

With alfalfa, a grain mixture with 10-13% total protein is sufficient. You practically can do that upon an alfalfa growing farm with your home-grown rations, altho we usually like to add a little bran in order to spike up the protein slightly. But with alfalfa of ordinary quality and corn silage, the grain mixture that you use with 10-13% of total protein is sufficient; and if you feed that always, the grain mixture, at a rate of one pound for 3½ pounds of milk produced you will have ample protein.

With clover hay, with a less protein than in the alfalfa, a grain mixture with 15-17% of total protein is sufficient.

With timothy hay, a grain mixture with 17-20% of total protein is the one that will be ample in supplying sufficient protein.

I know that there are feed manufacturers that put out protein mixtures with 24% of protein. I know that in New York state for years they fed 24% of protein levels in their mixtures, and it took an experiment by Professor Savage at Cornell University to demonstrate that with a timothy hay and clover mixture a grain mixture containing 16% of protein was ample for any level of milk production, when fed at a rate of one pound for three to four pounds of milk produced.

Arbitrary Level of Crude Fat.—What is the justification for the feed manufacturer or dairy farmer maintaining a specific and more or less arbitrary level of crude fat in rations for dairy cows with little or no regard for the quality or the nutritional properties of the fat?

One would not have thought a few years ago that the fat level in a ration had anything to do with the level of milk production. However, the work of Dr. Maynard at Cornell has clearly demonstrated, I think, that a grain mixture should at least carry 4% of crude fat if you expect to have maximum milk production by your animals. The reason for that is unknown at the present time. We have no answer as to why a certain amount of fat in the rations stimulates mammary secretion, but the experimental fact is there, and I think it is upon very secure premises.

Let me add that cows on green pastures must get very little fat—there is very little fat in a green pasture—and yet production usually increases over winter rations, but that is due to other factors.

Such fish oils as cod liver oil or menhaden oil should never be mixed with rations designed for dairy cow feeding. The reason for that is that there are certain fatty acids in those oils that depress the production of the fat in the milk. They result in depressing the per cent of milk fat. It is understood that salmon oil does not cause this depressive action. The depression in milk fat is not due to vitamin D but to certain fatty acids.

Total Digestible Nutrients.—Isn't it rather asinine for a feed manufacturer in evaluating the feed ingredients he purchases to place so much emphasis on its published content of total digestible nutrients and give but little, if any, thought to the biological completeness of the protein, the availability of the carbohydrates, the quality of the fat, and the vitamin and mineral potency of the feed?

Very true. Nutrition is so complex and so

many factors are involved that total digestible nutrients, as they are measured today, fat and protein and so on, would miss many other things that are essential in the nutrition of the animals. So, my answer would be that the total digestible nutrients as now measured certainly do not evaluate the feed in respect to its content. There are many factors that enter into nutrition.

Feed and Flavor of Milk.—What is the influence of feeds on the oxidized flavor in milk?

This is my answer: certain investigations indicate that feeding carrots and alfalfa, whereby the carotene content of the milk is increased, will lower the oxidized flavor in milk. This seems chemically sound, in that carotene would be the substance to be oxidized, producing harmless and undetectable flavors, while without it some other constituent of the milk would be attacked which could give a disagreeable flavor. In other words, if you can get into the milk certain things that are easily oxidized, then those things that might suffer oxidation in the absence of the things we mention would receive the oxidation, while the other things would give you the deleterious flavor, which would not be subject to the oxidation.

The per cent of fat in the milk is not influenced by feeds, excepting in the case of the ingestion of certain fish oils which lower the fat content of the milk.

Complete Ration?—Because some farmers can't grow good roughage and because many more don't grow good roughage, to what extent is the feed manufacturer justified in insuring adequate levels of minerals and vitamins in a dairy grain ration? Is it practical for the manufacturer to attempt to protect a big majority of farmers against deficiencies of calcium phosphorus, iodine, iron, etc., and against deficiencies of vitamins A and B?

In other words, this question wonders if you should assume the responsibility of a complete ration in the feed bag. My answer is that it is a meritorious program for the feed manufacturer to help in the better nutrition of dairy animals. But it must be done at little or no increased cost, which does not seem possible.

There are seldom deficiencies of calcium, of iron or vitamin B in dairy cattle feeding. There may be local deficiencies of calcium where only poor hays are available. New York state is one of them. There may be deficiencies of vitamin A in drouth regions and where pastures are exceedingly poor. We have experienced that in the last few years, and California and the range country experiences it oftener than we have in the Middle West. There may be deficiencies of iodine in the northern states. But these are all local problems. The good feeder does not experience these deficiencies. It is the poor feeder who does.

However, iodine is a deficiency in rations thruout the Great Lakes region and farther West and can properly be put into the feed or should come into the ration thru iodized salt. There may at times be danger of a loss of iodine, especially from salt and mineral mixtures, and this is a matter that should be given consideration.

Where a ration is reinforced with calcium and phosphorus, rock phosphate should not be used. It contains fluorine, which is a dangerous element at almost any level that we know of. The level that can be tolerated by a growing heifer has been fixed at .5 to 1 mg. per kilo per day, which is equal to 250 to 500 mg. per cow per day. Bone meal contains .06% of fluorine. Fed at 2% of the grain mixture (equal to .2 pound per 10 pounds of grain per day equal to 90 gm.) equal to 54

mg. of fluorine or .1 mg. of fluorine per kilo of live weight per day would be ingested. This puts bone in the safety zone. We know of mineral mixtures that are being distributed today for dairy cattle nutrition which may contain as high as .5% and even some as high as 1% of fluorine. Such mineral mixtures should not be used in practice.

Impose Tax on Feeder.—If mineral and vitamin additions to grains and grain by-products are to be made at increased cost, and with the idea of general distribution, then such practice will impose a tax upon the good feeder. Good hay, silage, and a normal grain mixture fortified only with iodized salt for the Great Lakes region plus pasture is all that is needed for a dairy cow. For some regions the uniodized salt will suffice. For some regions bone meal will be needed. It is always more or less a local problem.

We should educate our farmers to the need of making better roughages, thereby conserving a great many of the things that the growing calf and the dairy cow need. This is being done thru the increasing use of molasses or acid processes in the curing of green fodders. Possibly the making available of a number of feed mixtures, some of which would contain mineral additions, and some not, with a variation in price, and to be consumed in localities where they are needed, is the educational program that be followed.

Vitamin C is not needed in a dairy ration. The cow makes her own vitamin C. So far as I know, it has no relation to carotene storage and utilization. I have, myself, kept cows for seven years on rations devoid of vitamin C, with no detriment to them and with evidence that they have synthesized this compound in their own bodies, as demonstrated by its actual presence in the milk secreted.

The effects of fermentation products in various types of silage upon mineral balances, alkali reserve, and ketone formation in cattle.

The answer is that the acids formed in

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silage are of organic character, readily absorbed and oxidized, and have no adverse effect upon mineral balance, the alkali reserve, or, so far as I know, on ketone formation in cattle. Mineral acids, however, such as we used in the A. I. V. process, have some influence on reducing the alkali reserve of the blood but exert no change in the pH and have no influence upon the mineral balance because they are always fed in conjunction with lime and sodium carbonate, or would be excreted as ammonium salts, and, so far as I know, have no influence upon ketone formation in cattle.

Are there any merits in using a freshening dairy feed? I doubt it, altho it is advisable to use a feed that has laxative properties, that is, one containing a considerable amount of wheat bran.

What are the vitamin G requirements of milking cows? Vitamin G now becomes the antipellagric factor, or nicotinic acid, and there is no knowledge whatever as to the requirements of this compound by the milking cow. I think it can be safely said that in cow feeding, which always involves grains and roughage, there is no likelihood of deficiency of any members of the B complex.

Results of different systems of feeding on udder development in heifers. So far as I know, there has been no correlation between the ordinary chemical analysis and the phenomenon of udder development in heifers. Of course, there has been work on the use of endocrine extracts, but that lies in the field of drugs rather than in the field of systems of feeding.

The matter of feeding ground raw soy beans to dairy cattle in order to raise the fat content of the ration. The Indiana Station has fed as high as 40% of the grain ration as raw soy beans with good results, nothing adverse and no laxative effects.

The relative values of soybean oil meals made by the various processes of manufacture in dairy feeding. This refers, I presume, to the question of the relative value of hydraulic, expeller and extraction processes of making soy bean oil meal. The hydraulic or expeller processes leave the meal with from 5 to 6% of fat. The extraction or solvent process with about 1-1/2% of fat. The latter would be higher in protein and the other would have the advantage of maintaining a higher level of fat in the ration. In experiments with pigs any of these meals have been of equal value and the type of process above criticism. It has been claimed by some that the expeller process gives a more uniform product and that the extraction process may at times be not so palatable, due to the residue left by the solvent used.

Carotene.—The question was raised a number of years ago as to whether certain breeds of dairy cows had a particular monopoly upon yellow color production in milk. The Guernsey and Jersey breeders thought they had an animal that could produce a yellow color in milk irrespective of feed while the Holstein breed could not do this. The results of studies by Eckles and Palmer demonstrated clearly that by feeding rations low in yellow coloring matter (carotene) one would come to the point where any breed would show a pale yellow milk or a milk very low in this particular pigment. That did not make any particular breed more efficient than the other except possibly that the Guernsey and Jersey breeds were more effective storers of carotene in their body fat than was the Holstein breed. It did demonstrate that this class of animals was wholly dependent upon the carotene in the feed for the yellow color in the milk.

Some feeds are in carotene in their *green state*. This accounts for the yellowing of the milk when the cows are turned onto pasture, which is an old observation by farmers. The carotene content of these materials in their dry state, like timothy, blue grass, or alfalfa hay, has decreased very greatly under storage or exposure.

We always wonder why corn silage should not be high in carotene. It rarely is. The green corn plant with a limited leaf surface has a certain amount of carotene in it; but you will notice that after it is frosted—and so much silage is made from dry stover or corn dried in the field—how very low it gets in this particular pigment. So one would not expect yellow coloring of the milk from corn silage feeding because of the lowness of carotene generally in the corn, while such plants as alfalfa, timothy, or Kentucky blue grass in the green state are exceptionally rich in this particular pigment.

An interesting observation was made a number of years ago that even after storage of these hays there is a continued loss of the pigment and carotene, which is the precursor of vitamin A, but which in the milk gives the yellow color. Records show where as high as 50 per cent of the carotene under storage conditions has been lost in storage from March to August or from February to July. This is a very important matter to the dairy industry from the aesthetic point of view to the consumer as well as the nutritive standpoint of milk. Carotene is not very stable. It can be lost by exposure and even under dry storage conditions; that is a matter with which we must reckon.

Conversion of Carotene Into Vitamin A.—It was always interesting to us to know how much different breeds of cattle would vary in the carotene and vitamin A content of their milk and butter. The cow has the capacity to convert this carotene into vitamin A. That is a function of a great many animals probably including ourselves; but not all animals can do it; I doubt if a lion or cat or any strictly carnivorous animal can make this conversion, but for ourselves or our children or these cows they seem to be able to make the conversion.

The Holstein cow, which does not have as yellow a milk as the Guernsey, nevertheless is an exceedingly good converter of carotene into vitamin A; when we add the two together, that is, the vitamin A and the carotene of the butter fat, and they have practically equal biological value, you can see that one gram of fat from either breed is about equal to the other. These data take away the idea of differences in breed in respect to carotene and vitamin A content of milk. The Holstein is a better converter than the Guernsey. While the yellow carotene of the Guernsey milk is there, the consumer would have to make the conversion. Your child would have to make the conversion if it drank the milk of this type. By and large we can say these milks are quite alike in their potent content of vitamin A.

A few years ago when we were studying these milks and their nutritive values, we ran upon an interesting matter. We learned that we could mineralize milk and make a complete food of it. If milk is mineralized with salts of iron, copper, and a small amount of manganese, one can live on it indefinitely. A rat can be grown through its complete cycle even to reproduction altho there may not always be successful repetitions in reproduction. If at some time your wife wishes to reduce, she feels very much that she would like to stream line, the way to do it is not to take endocrine extracts and drugs, but merely to follow a physiological program with mineralized milk. All the nutritive factors are in the mineralized milk and will let her reduce in proportion to the volume of whole milk she likes to take. We have kept boys thru the winter in our short course at the University, boys who did not have much money, on mineralized whole milk only. That is all they had to eat. They had nothing else. It is a complete food when you mineralize it for the specific purpose of maintaining the blood stream.

As we learned that fact we put rats on winter milk; milk produced on winter rations, and the rate of growth was about 2 grams per day. When they were on summer milk produced

from green pasture the rats grew about 4 grams per day. Those results were the first indication we had of a distinct difference in the nutritive value of milks as produced on summer pasture and milks produced under winter feeding conditions. The first thought was that all of this difference probably lay in the fat because we knew that on pasture the carotene and vitamin A went up in the milk. But as we studied the problem further we soon learned that the difference was not only in the fat but also in the whey, or that part of the milk from which the fat and casein had been removed; that there were certain substances in the whey that made further differences in the growth rate of these animals.

The addition of whey from summer milk to a particular ration we were using had a superior growth producing effect on these animals as compared with the whey from winter milk. As we studied the matter further with larger numbers of cows, we always saw differences in the milks from winter rations and summer pasture rations, the summer pasture ration generally promoting more rapid growth in our experimental animals.

[To be continued]

Most disconcerting of the news from Washington was an intimation by Department of Agriculture officials that the government might once again enter the wheat market directly, selling or trading abroad the grain turned over by farms as collateral for wheat loans. It would be possible for the government to sell this grain even if it had to take a financial loss, the report went on, as such losses could be absorbed by using funds set aside from customs receipts for disposal of surplus farm products into domestic and foreign channels. Far fetched and quite illegal though such action appears to be, it may indicate a point of view on the part of the government that will at some point become operative in marketing policy.—James Richardson & Sons, Limited.

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Vitamins in Corn

The Massachusetts Experiment Station has determined the vitamin A, C, and D contents of six varieties of corn, obtaining samples of immature corn plants (25 cm in height) and of the plant and grain at the time of maximum growth, and again 1 mo. later when the leaves and stalks were beginning to turn brown.

There was a definite increase in vitamin A content of the plant as it approached maturity (49 and 76 units per gram dry basis for young and mature samples, respectively), but a marked loss both in vitamin A and moisture occurred after the plants had attained maximum growth. Only the yellow pigmented kernels contained demonstrable amounts of vitamin A, and the content of these decreased after maturity and as they dried out. The vitamin C content decreased with maturity, the young and mature samples averaging 93.5 and 72 units, respectively, per gram of dry matter. The fresh plant material contained an antirachitic substance which was rapidly lost on storage. The fresh immature or ripe kernels contained only traces of vitamin D. The importance of reporting vitamin data for plant material on a dry basis is stressed.

Sweet Feeds

By CECIL DODD, before American Millers Ass'n at Peoria, Ill.

The United States uses between 50,000,000 and 100,000,000 gals. of cane molasses annually for stock feeding. According to the last statistics published, about 70% of this amount was used by central feed manufacturers of mixed feed, 20% by small feed manufacturers and only about 10% was purchased as molasses by stockmen. Beet molasses total production doesn't amount to much more than 3,000,000 gals., a large portion of which is used in the manufacture of yeast and for distilling purposes. Cane molasses has been used for many years in cattle feeding and would have had much wider use except for the difficulties in its application.

It will make any feed palatable and more easily digested. It creates in all types of stock the greater consumption of water, in itself a very valuable factor in the feeding of any type of animal. It acts as an excellent conditioner. I would, however, like to lay stress on the fact that molasses in itself will not make a good feed; it must be added to a properly balanced ration.

I am strongly in favor of the cold molasses process. The hot process is the old type and is one in which particular care has to be exercised in the manufacture of feeds by this process, for if too much heat is applied, the molasses will develop a somewhat bitter flavor. It is, of course, considered necessary by some feeders to heat molasses even when using what is described as the cold molasses process, due to very low temperatures in some parts of the country. This, however, I believe to be unnecessary as molasses machines are made today which will pump molasses and mix it efficiently under any temperature. If, however, the molasses is heated for greater ease of handling, it should never exceed a temperature sufficient to thin the molasses down, a temperature probably not exceeding 90° F., at which point any type molasses will be handled easily.

Poultry.—I am just as convinced of the value of sweet feeds for poultry as I am of their value for stock of all kinds. I would, however, like to qualify this remark to this extent, that in all poultry feeds, the percentage of molasses should remain very small, in fact I believe that this should start at a percentage of not more than 2% of molasses and should in no case exceed from 5% to 8%. I believe by adopting these small percentages, this quantity of molasses would be found to have a wonderful effect on all types of poultry.

Feedstuffs Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1937, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
*Baltimore	5,512	4,254	.....	.....
*Boston	873	874	50	.....
*Chicago	11,324	6,188	42,617	26,856
*Kansas City	5,475	6,050	96	252
*Milwaukee	255	445	5,100	905
*Minneapolis	1,464	2,728	27,912	24,627
*Peoria	10,840	11,120	12,240	12,865

*Millfeed.

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The protein of yeast has been found by S. Meteljkow to have a nutritive value almost equal to that of milk protein and greater than that of all other vegetable proteins occurring in feedingstuffs. Groups of hens were given rations containing 25 per cent and over of feedingstuffs treated with yeast. According to the proportion of treated feedingstuff in the ration the egg yield increased by 6 to 10 per cent and the weight of chickens and ducklings by 2 to 12 per cent. It was found that rations containing very large proportions of yeast-treated food might produce paralysis and that the introduction into the ration of this food must proceed gradually so that the fowls may become accustomed to it.

Subsidizing exports of flour to the Philippine Islands will be resumed, the Dept. of Agriculture announced July 1. Shipments may be made until Aug. 15, 1939.

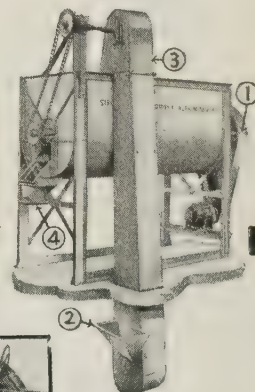
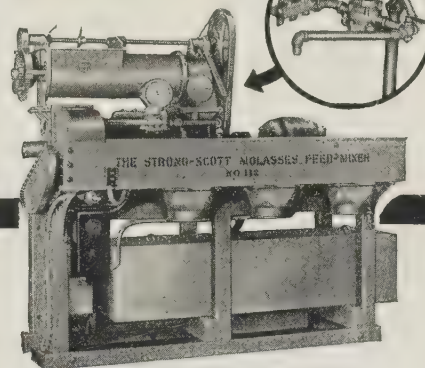
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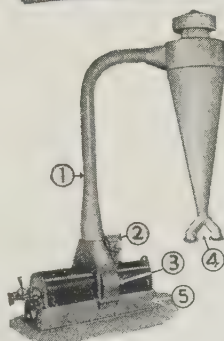
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New Ideas in Poultry Nutrition

By L. C. NORRIS, department of poultry husbandry, Cornell University, before American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

[Continued from page 549]

In the mineral nutrition of poultry much of the emphasis has been laid upon the calcium and phosphorus requirements and more recently upon the manganese requirement. Work has been done, however, on iron, copper, iodine and salt or sodium. No real evidence has been obtained, showing that it is necessary to add supplementary iron, copper or iodine to good poultry rations. Cod liver oil or sunshine and bluegrass has been shown effective in increasing the iron and copper content of eggs. These findings may be of practical importance, since anemic embryos tend to disappear under similar conditions. It is generally known that it is necessary to add a small amount of salt to poultry rations in order to build up the sodium content. From 0.5 to 1 per cent is sufficient. Without this extra sodium provided by the salt the efficiency of feed utilization is reduced.

The work on the calcium and phosphorus requirement of chicks has shown that the minimum requirement is in the neighborhood of 0.65 per cent of calcium and 0.35 per cent of phosphorus. In practice, however, it has not been found desirable to use levels of calcium and phosphorus as low as this. This is due to the necessity of keeping vitamin D costs as low as possible, the use of animal protein supplements containing large amounts of phosphorus and the fact that a starting all-mash ration is not always used as such by poultrymen. It is the usual practice at the present time to feed chicks a mash containing from 1.6 to 2.0 per cent of calcium and 0.8 to 1.0 per cent of phosphorus and to keep the calcium-phosphorus ratio at about 2 to 1. These levels of calcium and phosphorus comply with the conditions just stated and at the same time do not unduly augment the perosis-forming characteristics of the mash.

The minimum calcium and phosphorus requirements of laying hens have been found to be about 1.6 per cent calcium and 0.5 per cent phosphorus. Optimum levels are probably in the neighborhood of 1.8 to 2 per cent calcium and 1.75 per cent phosphorus. In practice it does not seem advisable to supply all of the calcium required for egg production in the mash mixture, but many feed manufacturers are supplying a part. This is done by means of pulverized limestone or oyster shell flour, the amount used usually varying from 2 to 2.5 per cent.

When the quantity of vegetable protein supplements is limited to not more than 5 per cent of the mash, it is not necessary ordinarily to resort to the use of a special steamed bone meal or calcium phosphate additions in order to maintain the phosphorus content at the desired level. On the other hand, it is necessary to make such an addition to laying mash in most instances when this amount of vegetable protein supplement is exceeded.

Manganese.—About two years ago we reported that manganese was markedly effective in preventing the incidence of perosis or slipped tendon in chicks. Since that time we have determined the amount of manganese required to prevent perosis and have found that in New Hampshire chicks maximum preventive effect is obtained when the ration contains about 50 parts per million of manganese. In Leghorn chicks about 30 p.p.m. of manganese seems to be about as effective in preventing perosis as the higher quantity required by New Hampshire chicks.

Studies were made of the relative value of manganese chloride, manganese sulfate, potassium permanganate, manganese carbonate and manganese dioxide as sources of manganese. All were found about equally effective in pre-

venting perosis at a level of 50 p.p.m. For field use we have usually recommended anhydrous manganese sulfate, largely because of availability as well as chemical inertness. Manganese carbonate also possesses the quality of chemical inertness and moreover does not take up moisture on standing. In time it probably will become as available as manganese sulfate.

In work with chicks completed this year we have found that there is a definite correlation between the manganese requirement and the quantity of calcium and phosphorus in the ration. Very small amounts of manganese when injected intraperitoneally were found to be specific in preventing perosis on a high calcium and phosphorus ration whereas 140 p.p.m. were not entirely preventive when included in the ration. Manganese in general has not been found to be entirely specific in preventing perosis in New Hampshire chicks when supplied in the ration. It appears, therefore, that calcium and phosphorus when present in excess in some manner interfere with the absorption of manganese from the intestinal tract. We have obtained preliminary evidence also that there is a correlation between the incidence of perosis and the level of vitamin D in the ration.

These results may make it desirable in the near future to alter chick feeding practice. It may become necessary to feed chicks an all-mash starting mash with very carefully controlled levels of calcium, phosphorus, manganese and vitamin D for the first four weeks after hatching, or at the most six weeks, after which a growing mash and scratch grain may be fed until the pullets reach maturity.

By feeding laying hens a ration low in manganese it was discovered that manganese is essential for egg production and for hatchability. Kentucky University has obtained similar evidence of the effect of a deficiency of manganese on hatchability. The results of preliminary work at Cornell indicate that the amount of manganese needed to maintain hatchability in a normal manner is probably somewhat less than that required for the prevention of perosis.

Protein Requirement.—There is little that is new concerning the protein requirement of poultry. A number of years ago it was brought out that the initial protein requirement of chicks was 18 to 20 per cent and that in the later stages of growth this level could be reduced somewhat in view of the correlation between rate of growth and protein requirement.

More recently it has been reported that the minimum protein requirement of laying hens is about 14 per cent. Below this level egg size is first reduced and then later the physical condition of the hens is affected. In practice it seems wise to feed slightly above the 14 per cent level in order to provide a margin of safety.

There is much that is relatively new not only in the character of protein supplements that may be used in poultry rations but also on factors which affect their quality. The trend toward the use of soybean meal in poultry rations led to the discovery by workers at Wisconsin University and at Cornell that this feedstuff must be appropriately heat treated to be of utmost value as a protein supplement. Other protein supplements of vegetable origin which may be used with success in poultry rations are peanut meal and corn gluten meal. Some attention must be paid to the use of fair quantities of wheat by-products and oats in order to get good results with corn gluten meal. This product is of particular value in broiler rations because of its favorable influence upon pigmentation. Clemson College has shown that cottonseed meal is satisfactory for use in chick rations. It cannot be used in laying rations

because of its effect in producing greenish colored egg yolks when eggs are stored. All of these vegetable protein supplements may be used at levels of 5 to 10 per cent.

In experiments conducted at Cornell it has been found that the quality of the protein of 55 per cent meat scrap is in general superior to that of 50 per cent meat scrap. On the other hand, 75 per cent meat meal was inferior, probably because it was derived from pork cracklings which consist of connective tissue proteins low in biological value. Fish meals produced by steam or vacuum drying were found to be in general superior to flame-dried fish meals. It is my understanding, however, that it is possible to produce fish meal in which the flame does not come in contact with the fish residues and the drying temperature is better controlled so that the resulting

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products is comparable in value to steam dried fish meal.

It was recently reported that meat scrap high in fatty acids resulted in poorer growth and increased mortality in chicks. Calcification was also interfered with. These effects were associated with excess quantity of fatty acids and were thought to be due to the destructive effects of organic peroxides produced at the time of fatty acid formation upon vitamins A and D. As a consequence of this work an effort has been made to induce manufacturers of meat scrap and fish meal to produce products as low in fatty acids as possible without increasing manufacturing cost unduly. Excellent co-operation has been given by these producers, some of whom are now manufacturing meat scrap and fish meal lower in fatty acids than required by the standards set.

Fiber Content.—Recently considerable interest has developed in the fiber content of poultry rations, but I know of no important piece of work on the problem since the report of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station in 1932. In this work chicks were fed rations containing from about 3 per cent fiber to about 10 per cent. Growth was not retarded by feeding fiber to the chicks except at the 10 per cent level and then seriously. The digestibility of the protein in the rations fed and of the nitrogen-free extract, however, was reduced with increase in the level of fiber.

It is surprising that no increase in feed consumption was obtained at the higher levels of fiber intake in the Oklahoma work. Fiber is not digested to any great extent by poultry and hence in order to get equivalent gains I would expect greater feed intake on the rations containing the larger amount of fiber. It has been our experience at Cornell at least that as soon as the fiber content and bulk of a ration was increased a corresponding increase in the amount of feed required per gram of gain was obtained.

In view of these considerations it is questionable whether it is desirable to put out a poultry mash designed to be fed with scratch grain which must be guaranteed to contain more than 7.5 per cent crude fiber. At this guaranty the fiber content of a mash will ordinarily be in the neighborhood of 7 per cent, and should cause no marked increase in the amount of feed required per gram of gain. All-mash starter rations for chicks in my opinion may well contain somewhat less fiber than this.

In view of the tendency to process some of the poultry feedstuffs so as to remove more of the fat than was the practice in the past there is a growing interest in the fat requirement of poultry. Aside from the fact that the character of the feed fat affects the character of the body fat and egg yolk fat little information is available on this problem. Work, however, is under way at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and at Louisiana State University so that it should be known soon whether or not it is possible to lower the fat content of poultry rations with safety. In the meantime it appears wiser to maintain the fat content of poultry mashes at about 4 per cent.

Feed and Milk Flavor

In the 25th annual report of the International Ass'n of Milk Sanitarians, J. A. Anderson reports the following findings:

Observations over a period of months on two large farms producing high grade milk indicated that certain food accessories of the feed had an important bearing on the flavor development in milk after two to four days of storage. In one herd very few cows produced milk which acquired an off flavor on storage, while in the other many cows produced such milk. Both herds received approximately the same kind of feeds; however, the one wherein the least trouble with off flavor was experienced received machine cured alfalfa hay while the other herd was fed field cured alfalfa.

Other investigators have demonstrated that machine dried alfalfa contained approximately as much cartene as did fresh alfalfa, while three days of field curing caused a loss of nine-tenths of the carotene.

Substituting field cured alfalfa for machine cured alfalfa in the ration of a cow giving rancid milk had a decided effect in increasing both the intensity and frequency of flavor development. Again feeding machine cured in place of field cured alfalfa again lessened this flavor development.

Carrots (2 to 3 times richer in carotene than fresh alfalfa) were also fed with excellent results in reducing rancid flavors.

Feeds rich in carotene were also found beneficial in preventing and lessening oxidized flavor developing in milk.

Feeds rich in vitamin C (fresh cabbage) had no beneficial effect in preventing oxidized flavors.

Feeding Turkey Hens

By R. M. SHERWOOD, chief, Division of Poultry Husbandry, A. & M. College of Texas

There is an increasing demand for good turkey hatching eggs from the northern states as well as from our local hatcheries in Texas. Due to natural advantages, Texas could well be the turkey breeding state of the Union. However, if a large percentage of turkey eggs produced in Texas are infertile or the fertile eggs do not hatch a high percentage of strong poults, the demand for hatching eggs either from this state or from other states will cease.

Experiments in Feeding.—In order to secure data on satisfactory rations for laying turkeys, this station conducted a number of feeding tests. The object of these tests was to determine the relative value of various amounts of ground whole oats, wheat bran, and meat and bone scraps in rations for laying turkeys.

The turkeys used in this study were Bronze Turkeys of like breeding that had been hatched from the Experiment Station flock between the dates of March 29 and April 29 of the preceding year. These birds were selected before any had been sold and were brought in from the range and distributed at random in six lots with fourteen hens to the lot. The experiment was started on Jan. 3 and continued until July 31. The turkeys were kept in double yards with small houses. Outside roosts were put in the yards in March. Before that time the birds roosted in the houses. Green feed was available during the experimental period. Altho the yards had been used for chickens previous to the experimental period, none had been kept in them for five months before the experiment started.

Four per cent of tobacco dust was fed continuously during the experimental period to help control worms that are associated with blackhead organisms. Lights were used on the birds during the months of February thru April, giving the turkeys a fourteen hour day. The turkey toms were rotated among the various pens daily, using one tom in each pen. Records were kept of feed consumption, egg production, health, and mortality. All birds were carefully observed; any that died were posted to determine, when possible, the cause of the death. Any broodiness among the turkey hens was broken up as soon as possible by keeping the hen in an enclosure in one corner of her pen until she showed no further signs of this condition. During this period of confinement the hen was fed the regular experimental ration.

The rations used in this experiment are given in Table 1. Table 2 shows that, with the exception of group 4, which laid the largest number of eggs, there was a variation among the various groups of only five eggs per hen during the entire test. The data of this experiment do not show why the production for group 4 was so much higher than that of the other groups. Group 1 had the same combination of wheat bran and ground whole oats as group 4, yet the egg production in group 1

was not any higher than that of groups 2 or 3. Likewise, no explanation can be given for the high feed consumption of group 6. Rations 4, 5, and 6 were more costly than rations 1, 2, and 3 because they contained 5% more meat and bone scraps, which is one of the higher priced components of the ration. The feeding of this added amount of meat and bone scraps did not result in a consistently higher or more economical egg production. The mortality was higher in the group receiving the higher amounts of protein feeds (Table 2). The total mor-



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Printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth, 5 1/4 x 7 1/4 ins., 480 pages, 33 chapters, and 200 engravings. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

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tality in the lower protein groups was three, and the higher protein groups was ten.

There was no consistent difference in favor of any of the combinations of ground whole oats and wheat bran when fed either with the high or low level of protein.

Consumption of Feed.—It may be noted from this study that a turkey hen will consume eight to twelve pounds of grain and mash per month. The birds ate more grain than mash during the late winter and early spring and ate more mash than grain during the late spring and early summer. It took from 0.75 to 1.00 pounds of feed to produce one egg. A decrease in egg production during the month was closely correlated with broodiness among the hens. These turkeys were in good market condition when the experiment closed on July 31. They had been cared for under more ideal conditions than prevail on most farms producing turkey hatching eggs. As there was no consistent difference in any of the combinations of wheat bran or ground whole oats, none of these combinations would be recommended as more satisfactory in a ration for laying turkeys than any of the others.

There was a slightly higher mortality in the groups receiving the higher level of protein, but the higher level protein did not result in higher or more economical egg production. Therefore, 20% of meat and bone scraps and 5% of dried milk took care of the protein requirements of laying turkeys in this experiment as well as larger amounts.

Turkey producers could feed either of the rations 1, 2 and 3, Table 1, for good egg production. These rations should give good results if plenty of green feed is available and oyster shell is kept before the birds all of the time. Some modifications might be made in these three rations without altering their efficiency. If green feed is not available, 10% of dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal must be included in the ration. The meat and bone scraps might be increased to 25%, the dried milk left out, and 3% dried whey added.

Conclusions.—Eight to twelve pounds of feed per month was required to feed a turkey hen during the laying season.

Three-fourths to one pound of feed was required for the production of one egg.

The turkeys consumed more mash and less grain as the season advanced.

TABLE I
Ration Used for Breeding Turkeys

Feeds	Ration Numbers					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Meat and bone scraps....	20	20	20	25	25	25
Dried skimmed milk....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Ground yellow corn.....	29	29	29	24	24	24
Wheat gray shorts.....	10	10	10	10	10	10
Ground whole oats.....	15	20	10	15	20	10
Wheat bran.....	15	10	20	15	10	20
Salt.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chick size oyster shell....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tobacco dust.....	4	4	4	4	4	4

TABLE II
Detailed Results for Experiment

Ration No.	Per cent mortality	No. eggs per hen	Lbs. mash per hen	Lbs. grain per hen
1.....	7.1	80.43	40.22	38.52
2.....	14.3	83.80	43.62	36.69
3.....	0	80.43	39.58	34.36
4.....	14.3	98.34	41.04	34.26
5.....	14.3	85.05	41.67	33.59
6.....	42.8	81.78	49.27	42.96

Fattening Beef Calves on Milo

Experiments were conducted during the 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34 feeding seasons in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture at its field station, located near Big Spring, Texas, comparing the feeding values of (1) unground threshed milo, (2) ground threshed milo, (3) unground milo heads, and (4) ground milo heads for fattening beef calves of weaning age.

Unground milo, when hogs follow the steers, is converted into more pounds of gain, beef plus pork, than is ground grain, but with the

prevailing prices of beef and pork during the period of this experiment, the net returns were consistently lower in the case of the groups fed unground grain.

Unground threshed milo produced larger gains than unground milo heads. Ground threshed milo produced the largest steer gain but showed lower net returns than ground milo heads, largely because of a higher feed cost per 100 pounds gain and a slightly lower average selling price of the steers.

The groups that received the ground grain showed a decidedly higher as well as a more uniform finish and sold at higher prices on the market. The steers fed unground threshed milo made the most expensive gains and because of their uneven finish netted the smallest returns of any of the groups. Without hogs following, the spread in returns between the groups fed unground and ground grain would have been wider.

The average results for the three tests do not warrant the expense of threshing milo for cattle feeding in the milo producing area. Milo should be ground for steer fattening, whether in head or threshed form, unless hogs can be used to salvage the undigested grain.

Attrition Mill Explosions

By C. W. GUSTAFSON, Chief Engineer, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, "The Mill Mutuals"

One man dead, destruction of the mill and damage to the mill building is the result of an explosion of an attrition mill in a Minnesota feed mill recently.

More recently a loose runner bolt of an attrition mill in a North Dakota elevator caused an explosion which sent an employee to the hospital with serious burns and injured two customers. In this instance, a sudden blast of flame in the feed leg blew off one side of the feed mill roof and pushed out one wall of the building. Only prompt work on the part of the townspeople and the fire department of a neighboring town prevented total loss of the property. In both accidents the cause is reported to have been traced to rupture or damage of the interior parts of the mills brought about by excessive wear. It must be realized that continued grinding is certain to cause wear of the interior parts of the mill, and when the plates and their attachments are involved, serious results can be expected.

To prevent such accidents in your plant, observe the following precautions:

Open up the attrition mill case at least every six months and inspect the condition of the plates, the spindles and their attachments. If excessive wear is evident, replace the parts affected.

Do not attempt to run the mill in excess of rated speeds. On mills having direct connected motors, the plate rotation is controlled by the motor speed, but with belt driven mills, improper pulley sizes may result in excessive speeds. When too high speeds are reached, the stresses in the plates and other parts may be high enough to cause mechanical rupture or explosion.

Do not purchase second-hand plates unless you are certain they are properly cast and assembled. Your best protection is to buy plates only from the manufacturer of your attrition mill. Flaws in castings or improper balancing may result in catastrophe.

The repair of cracked or otherwise damaged plates is a job for an expert. A poor weld

may cause death and destruction. Buy new plates when they show damage.

Be sure that all stock to be ground passes over an approved electromagnetic or pneumatic separator just before it reaches the attrition mill. Tramp material entering a mill has been the cause of entire destruction of many mills, death or serious injury to operators, fires and explosions.

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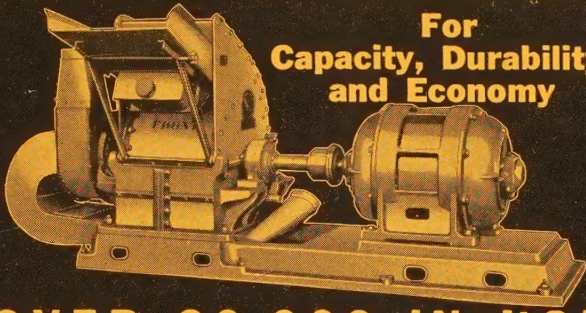


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COLLATERAL WAREHOUSED ON PREMISES



The time of year is here or at hand when financial arrangements will be necessary in connection with the new crop. Field Warehousing enables you to raise immediate capital on grain, grain products and feed stuffs in storage, being held for a favorable market.

Warehouse receipts are issued, on which the bank loans money at a favorable rate of interest. As settlements are effected, the warehoused merchandise is released. Actually, the commodities are made to help finance themselves during the season that they are non-productive. Setting up and maintaining the Field Warehouse, issuing the warehouse receipts, and releasing the merchandise upon liquidation of same, is handled completely by the Douglas-Guardian organization in a manner pleasing both to the banker and the company operating in grain and grain products, and relieving both of the details.

WELL ESTABLISHED WITH BANKS

Since so many companies engaged in the grain and feed business have utilized Douglas-Guardian facilities during the past decade, we can give you the highest references. Financing through the medium of warehouse receipts is a sound and accepted basis of collateral by banks throughout the country. Being a national organization, we are well established with banks everywhere. We offer every facility for the legal and speedy arrangement for credit based on the field warehousing of your finished product as collateral.



Write or Wire for Full Details

It will be a pleasure to go into cases and show you how Field Warehousing would help solve your financial problem.

Through our thirteen strategically located offices, we are in position to give prompt attention to your inquiry, and, if a connection is made, to effect a field warehousing set-up in a prompt and efficient manner.

Write for FREE Copy

Glad to mail you this free booklet, covering the subject of Field Warehousing briefly but comprehensively. Address 100 W. Monroe St., Chicago, or nearest office.

Douglas-Guardian Warehouse Corp.,
100 West Monroe St., Chicago

GFJ

Please send us your book, *Financing the Modern Way*.

Company Name _____

Address _____

Signed _____

DOUGLAS-GUARDIAN WAREHOUSE CORPORATION

Nation-Wide Warehousing Service

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 118 N. Front St.	CHICAGO, ILL. 100 W. Monroe St.	NEW YORK, N. Y. 100 Broad Street	DALLAS, TEXAS 401 Tower Petro. Bldg.	ROCHESTER, N. Y. 1223 Commerce Bldg.	EASTON, MD. 428 South St.
SPRINGFIELD, MO. 215 Holland Bldg.	SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 485 California St.	MADISON, WIS. 155 E. Wilson St.	TAMPA, FLA. 416 Tampa St.	CLEVELAND, OHIO Leader Bldg.	LOS ANGELES, CAL. Garfield Bldg.
					MEMPHIS, TENN. 106 Porter Bldg.